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Presented
in Memory of the late
Mr. Balacrushna Venayek Wassoodew
by his family.
to
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society

THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
Town Hall, Bombay.

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# OUTLINES

OF

# GEOGRAPHY.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
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# OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Shape and Size of the Earth.

Geography is a description of the Earth.

The Earth is round like a ball.

The diameter[1] of the earth, or its measure through the middle, is 7,912 miles; its circumference,[2] or measure round, is 24,856 miles.

The surface[3] of the earth contains about 197 millions of square miles.

## Motions of the Earth.

The earth floats in the sky like the moon. It does not rest on anything.

1. The earth turns round once in 24 hours, which causes day and night.
2. The earth goes round the sun in about 365 days and 6 hours, which forms our year.
3. The earth moves through space along with the sun.

## The Solar[4] System.

The Sun is about 12½ lakhs of times larger than the earth.

The mean[5] distance of the earth from the sun is about 92 millions of miles.

Planets are heavenly bodies which move round the sun.

The principal planets are Mer'cury (Budha), Ve'nus (Sukra), the Earth, Mars (Mangala), Ju'piter (Brihaspati), Sat'urn (Sani), U'ranus, and Nep'tune.

1 *Dia*, through, *metron*, a measure. 2 *Circum*, around, *fero*, to carry. 3 Outside. 4 Belonging to the sun; *sol*, the sun. 5 Middle.

## Definitions[1] of Artificial[2] Geographical Lines.*

To show the position of places, a number of lines are supposed to have been drawn on the earth's surface.

The **Axis**[3] of the earth is a supposed line, passing through its centre, on which it seems to turn. The **North** and **South Poles**[4] are the ends of the earth's axis.

The **Equator**[5] is a line supposed to be drawn round the earth midway between the Poles.

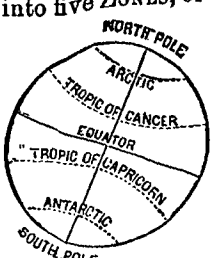
**Latitude**[6] is the distance of a place north or south from the equator.

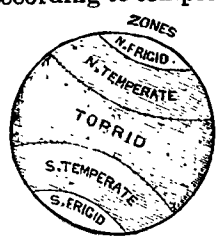
**Meridians**[7] are lines supposed to be drawn round the earth through the poles.

**Longitude**[8] is the distance of any place east or west from a given meridian.

## The Five Zones.[9]

Some countries are hot; others are cold. The earth is divided into five **Zones**, or belts, according to temperature.[10]




* This is a difficult lesson, but the pupils may easily be made to understand it, if the teacher will explain the lines on a globe *before* the definitions are committed to memory.

1 Explanations. 2 Made by art; supposed. 3 Latin, *axis*, Sanskrit, *aksha*, axle of a wheel. 4 That on which anything turns. From the Greek *polos*. 5 *Æ'quo*, to make equal. 6 *Lat-i-tu'-do*, breadth. 7 *Me-rid'-i-es*, mid-day. 8 *Lon-gi-tu'-do*, length. 9 *Zo-nē*, a girdle. Each zone is like a girdle round the globe. 10 Degree of heat and cold.

The hottest part of the earth is called the Torrid[1] Zone, in which the sun is at some part of the year exactly overhead. The Torrid Zone lies on both sides of the equator. Its northern limits is called the Tropic of Cancer; its southern, the Tropic of Capricorn, each being about $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the equator.

The coldest parts of the earth, called the Frigid[2] Zones, lie around the Poles. The North Frigid Zone is bounded by the Arctic[3] (ark-tik) Circle, about $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the North Pole; the South Frigid Zone by the Antarctic[4] Circle, at the same distance from the South Pole.

Parts of the earth which are neither very hot nor very cold are said to be *temperate*.[5] The North and South Temperate Zones lie between the Tropics and the Polar Circles.

### Natural Divisions of Land.*

The surface of the earth is divided into Land and Water, about one-fourth being land, and three-fourths water.

A Continent[6] is a very large portion of land.

* The various terms should be explained before they are committed to memory. If possible, they should be illustrated by examples in the neighbourhood. Little capes and bays may be shown in a tank. Some sand on a board may be moulded into islands, &c.

1 *Tor'ridus*, hot. 2 *Frig'idus*, cold. 3 *Arktos*, a bear. There is a cluster of stars in the North, called the *Great Bear*; hence Arctic also means northern. 4 *Anti*, opposite. Opposite to the Arctic, or southern. 5 Properly mixed; *tem'pero* to mix. 6 *Con*, together *teneo*, to hold; land held together, and not separated by water.

A **Country** is a smaller division of a continent.

An **Island**[1] is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

A **Peninsula**[2] is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

An **Isthmus**[3] is a narrow neck of land joining two larger portions.

A **Cape**[4] is a portion of land stretching into the sea.

A **Mountain** is land which rises much higher than the country around. A **Hill** does not rise so high as a Mountain. A **Volca'no**[5] is a burning mountain.

A **Plain** is flat land which is very little raised.

A **Coast**[6] is the land next the sea.

## Divisions of Water.

An **Ocean** is a very large portion of salt water.

A **Sea** is a portion of salt water smaller than an ocean.

A **Lake** is a body of water altogether surrounded by land.

A **Gulf**[7] is a portion of water almost surrounded by land.

A **Bay** or **Bight** is a bend of the sea into the land.

A **Strait** or **Sound** is a narrow passage of water connecting two seas.

A **River** is a stream of fresh water.

A **Map** is a drawing of the earth or of a part of it. The top of a map is *North*, the bottom *South*, the right hand *East*, and the left hand *West*.

## Great Divisions of Land and Water.

The surface of the globe is divided into two great portions, called the **Eastern** and **Western Hemispheres**.[8]

There are six great divisions of land, namely, Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, and Oceania (o-she-a'-ni-a).

Oceania consists of the great Island of **Australia**,[9] and a number of smaller islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean.

1 The word in old English means, *water-land*. 2 *Pæne*, almost, *insula*, an island. 3 *Isthmos*, neck. 4 *Cap'ut*, the head. 5 From *Vulcan*, the Roman god of fire. 6 *Costa*, a rib; the side. 7 *Kolpos*, the breast, a fold. 8 *Hemi*, half, *sphaira*, a globe. 9 *Auster*, the south.

There are about 52 millions of square miles of land; of which Asia contains 16 millions; Europe, 4 millions; Africa, 12 millions; North America, 9 millions; South America, 7 millions; and Oceania, 4 millions.

The waters which surround the earth are divided into five great portions, called the **Pacific**,[1] **Indian**, **Atlantic**,[2] **Arctic**, and **Antarctic Oceans**. Their total area is about 145 millions of square miles.

## Climate, etc.

**Climate** is the state of a place with regard to heat, rain, &c.

The Atmosphere.[1]—The air which surrounds the earth is called the **Atmosphere**.

Temperature.—The temperature of a place depends chiefly upon its distance from the equator and its height above the sea.

Rainfall.—The heat of the sun draws up most water in the Torrid Zone, and there the rainfall is greatest and follows the sun; in the Temperate Zones, rain falls at all seasons; in the Frigid Zones, snow takes the place of rain.

## Distribution of Minerals and Plants.

Minerals.—Iron is found in every quarter of the globe; copper and lead are the metals next in abundance. Tin is found chiefly in Europe and Asia; silver in America; gold in America and Australia. Salt and coal are widely diffused.

Plants.—The **Torrid Zone** produces the finest spices and the largest trees. Some of the principal plants are rice, millet, maize, yams, plantains, palms, pepper, coffee, tea, sugar-cane, cotton, the bamboo, banyan and teak.

The **Temperate Zones** produce wheat, oats, rye, olives, oranges, vines, the oak, pine, &c.

In the **Frigid Zones** grain will not grow, but there are mosses and lichens[4] (li'-kens).

1 *Pa'cis*, peace, *facio*, to make. It was so called because it was thought to be free from violent storms. 2 From *Atlas*, in Western Africa, the shores of which this ocean washes. 3 *Atmos*, vapour, air; *sphaira*, globe, ball. 4 Small flat plants growing on stones, &c.

### Distribution of Animals.

The largest, the fiercest, and the most beautiful animals, are found in the **Torrid Zone**, as the elephant, rhinoc'eros,[1] lion, tiger, crocodile, cobra, parrot, humming-bird, &c.

In the **Temperate Zones** the principal animals are horses, cattle, sheep and goats.

In the **Frigid Zones** there are no horses or cattle, but dogs and reindeer are very useful.

### Population[2] of the Earth.

The population of the earth is estimated at 1,480 millions. Asia contains about 800 millions; Europe, 360 millions; Africa, 160 millions; America, 120 millions; and Oceania, 40 millions.

All men are descended from the same first parents, Adam and Eve. The differences between nations have been produced by different climates and modes of life.

Men are divided into three great varieties, the **Cauca'sian**, or Indo-European, **Mongo'lian**, and **Negro Races**.

### State of Society, etc.

State of Society.—Nations may be divided into five classes, according to the degree of civilization[3] that exists among them, viz., the **Savage**, the **Pastoral**,[4] the **Half-civilized**, the **Civilized**, and the **Enlightened**.

Governments.—**Monarchies**[5] and **Republics**[6] are the two principal forms of Government.

Religions.—**Buddhism** prevails in Eastern Asia; **Hinduism** is confined to India; **Muhammadanism** is the prevailing religion in Western Asia and Northern Africa; Negroes are much given to **Fetichism**;[7] **Christianity** is professed by the enlightened nations of Europe and America, and is spreading throughout the earth.

1 An animal with a horn on its nose. *Ri'nos*, the nose, *keras*, a horn. 2 *Popu'lus*, people. 3 Advancement in learning, the arts, &c.; *Civis*, a citizen. 4 *Pastor*, a shepherd. 5 *Monos*, alone, *archē* (*ar-kee*); rule. 6 Belonging to the people. *Res*, a thing, a state, *pub'licus*. 7 *A fetich* or *fetish*, denotes a charm; from *facticius*, made by art.

# ASIA.

## General View.

Boundaries.—Asia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Pacific; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Red Sea, the Mediterra'nean, the Black Sea, and Europe.

Extent.—Asia contains about 16 millions of square miles.

Divisions.—The principal countries of Asia are:—

In the north, Asiatic Russia.

In the east, Chi'na and Japan'.

In the south, Anam, Siam', Burma, and India.

In the west, Ara'bia and Turkey.

In the centre, Per'sia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Turkistan.

Seas and Gulfs.—On the north-west, the Black Sea, the Sea of Mar'mora, and the Mediterranean; on the south, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Bay of Bengal, connected with the Indian Ocean; on the east, the China Sea, the Yellow Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk', the Sea of Kamtchatka (Kam-chat'-ka) or Be'hring Sea, arms of the Pacific Ocean.

Straits.—The Strait of Bab-el-man'deb, at the entrance to the Red Sea; Strait of Or'muz, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf; Palk Strait, between India and Ceylon; Strait of Malac'ca, between Malacca and Sumatra; Strait of Core'a, joining the Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan; Be'hring Strait, between Asia and America.

Islands.—On the east, Saghal'ien, and the Japan' Islands; off the coast of China, Formo'sa and Hainan' (hi-nan'); south of India, Ceylon'; in the Mediterranean, Cy'prus.

Capes.—The most *northerly* point of Asia is Cape *Chelyuskin*,[2] in Siberia; the most *easterly*, East Cape, at Behring Strait; the most *southerly*, Cape Roma'nia, in Malaya; the most *westerly*, Cape Ba'ba, in Asia Minor. Cape Com'orin forms the southern point of India.

1 *Medius*, middle, *terra*, earth. Supposed to be in the middle of the earth.
2 So named after its Russian discoverer.

PENINSULAS.—In the west, Asia Mi'nor, between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean; in the south, Arabia, India, and Indo-China; in the east, Corea and Kamtchatka.

SURFACE.—Northern Asia forms a vast plain; Middle Asia consists chiefly of mountains and table-lands; Southern Asia, chiefly of peninsulas. Asia contains the highest and the lowest known land on the face of the globe.

MOUNTAINS.—The Himalaya Mountains, the loftiest in the world, form the southern boundary of the central table-land. The highest peaks are about $5\frac{1}{3}$ miles in height. The Altai (ál-ti) (Golden) Mountains, form the northern border. A great central chain of mountains traverses Asia, from west to east, bearing different names in different countries.

The Cau'casus Range stretches between the Caspian and Black Seas. The Ural Mountains, a low range, form part of the boundary between Asia and Europe.

RIVERS.—On the *north slope*, the Irtish and O'bi, the Yenisei (yen-i-say'-e) and the Le'na, fall into the Arctic Ocean.

On the *east slope*, the Amur', the Yangtsekiang,[3] and the Hoang-ho,[1] or Yellow River, fall into the Pacific.

On the *south slope*, the Mekong',[1] or Cambo'dia, falls into the China Sea; the Irawadi, the Brahmaputra, and the Ganges, fall into the Bay of Bengal; the Indus flows into the Arabian Sea; the Euphrates (yu-fra'-tes) and Tigris pour their united waters into the Persian Gulf.

*Inland*, the Syr Daria,[1] or Jaxar'tes, and the Amu Daria, or Oxus, fall into the Sea of Aral.

The Yang-tse, with a course of about 3,300 miles, more than twice the length of the Ganges, is the longest river in Asia; but the Obi has the largest basin.

LAKES.—The Caspian Sea, about twice the size of Bengal, is the largest salt-water lake on the globe. The Sea of Aral,[2] east of the Caspian, is rather larger than Ceylon. There are several other salt lakes. Lake Baikal[3]

1 *Kiang, ho, me*, and *daria*, all mean river. 2. Sea of islands. The sea is shallow with many islands. 3 Great Lake.

(bi-kal), in the south of Siberia, about half the size of the Sea of Aral, is the largest fresh-water lake in Asia.

CLIMATE.—The southern parts of Asia are hot; the central are hot in summer and cold in winter; the northern are very cold.

MINERALS.—Asia is rich in metals and in precious stones.

VEGETABLES.—Rice and millet are extensively cultivated in southern countries; wheat, barley, and oats are grown in those farther north. The southern parts of Asia are famed for their spices; tea grows in China, Japan, India, and Ceylon; coffee, in Ceylon, India, and Arabia. Cotton and indigo are raised in India; palms and the sugar-cane grow in the warmer parts; near the Arctic Ocean there are only mosses and lichens.

ANIMALS.—Asia is remarkable for the number and variety of its animals. The elephant, rhinoceros, lion, tiger, with beautiful birds, and numerous kinds of snakes, are found in various parts.

PEOPLE.—The population of Asia is estimated at 800 millions,—more than half the people of the globe.

The nations of Western Asia and India belong to the Caucasian race; those of Malaya and the adjacent islands, to the Malayan race; the Chinese and the inhabitants of Central and Northern Asia are Mongolians.

The people are remarkable for their adherence[1] to ancient customs. In many cases, they dress, live, and act, as they did thousands of years ago.

The native governments of Asiatic countries are all very despotic.[2] There are several tribes and chiefs, that live by plunder.

RELIGIONS.—All the great religions of the world originated in Asia. After the knowledge of the one true God was forgotten, Demonolatry,[3] or the worship of evil

1 *Ad*, to, *hæreo*, to stick to, 2 Acting according to their own will. *Despotēs*, lord. 3 *Daimōn*, spirit, *latreia*, worship.

spirits, prevailed at an early period over a great part of the continent.

**Hinduism** is the religion of most of the inhabitants of India. It acknowledges 33 crores of gods, of which Vishnu, Siva, and Kali, or Durga, have most worshippers.

**Buddhism**, in various forms, prevails in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, in China, and Central Asia.

**Muhammadanism** is the religion of most of the nations of Western Asia.

**Christianity** is professed by several millions in Turkey, and is spreading in different parts of Asia.

## INDIA.

BOUNDARIES.—INDIA forms the central peninsula of Southern Asia. It is bounded on the north by the Himalaya Mountains; on the east by Burma and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Arabian Sea, Baluchistan and Afghanistan.

SIZE.—The extreme length of India, from north to south, and its greatest breadth, from east to west, are both about 1,800 miles. The entire area is about a million and a half square miles.

**Burma**, to the eastward, contains nearly three lakhs of square miles. Although now a province of the British Indian Empire, it will be described under the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, to which it properly belongs.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.—The principal natural divisions are the **Himalaya Mountain Region**, the **Basin of the Ganges**, the **Basin of the Indus**, and the **Deccan**.

ISLANDS.—The **Laccadives**[1] are low coral islands, about 150 miles west from the coast of Malabar.

The **Andamans** and **Nicobars** are groups in the Bay of Bengal, south of Cape Negrais.

COASTS.—The surf beaten coast, nearly 4,000 miles in length, has few inlets. The largest are the **Gulfs of Cambay** and **Cutch**, both on the western side. The **Gulf of Mannar'**, **Paumben Passage**, and **Palk Strait**, separate India and Ceylon.

1 A lakh of islands.

CAPE.—Cape Com'orin, the most southerly point of the peninsula.

MOUNTAINS.—The Himalaya Mountains, in the north, are the loftiest range in the world. The highest peak yet discovered is Mount Everest, 29,002 feet above the level of the sea.

The Sulaiman Range separates India from Afghanistan.

The Aravalli Hills lie between the basins of the Indus and the Ganges.

The Vindhya Mountains run in an easterly direction from the Gulf of Cambay, forming the northern boundary of the valley of the Narbada.

The Satpura Range lies between the Narbada and the Tapti.

The Western Ghats form the western boundary, and the Eastern Ghats, the eastern boundary of the table-land of the Deccan. A continuation of the Western Ghats extends to Cape Comorin.

TABLE-LANDS.—There are two principal Table-lands, each triangular in shape. The Plateau of the Deccan, the larger, is enclosed by the Ghats, and slopes towards the east. The Plateau of Malwa, bounded on the south by the Vindhya Range, slopes towards the north.

PLAINS.—The Plain of the Ganges, the largest and richest in India, slopes to the south-east; the sandy Plain of the Indus, in the west, slopes southward; the Eastern Maritime[1] Plain is a broad belt lying along the east coast of the Peninsula; the Western Maritime Plain is a narrow strip along the West Coast.

RIVERS.—India, north of the Vindhya Mountains, is drained chiefly by three large rivers, the Brahmaputra, the Ganges, and the Indus, which all rise near each other in the Himalayas.

The Brahmaputra rises on the northern side of the Himalayas, and joining the eastern mouth of the Ganges, falls into the Bay of Bengal.

The Ganges rises on the southern slopes of the Himalaya Mountains, and, after a course of 1,560 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal.

1 *Ma're*, the sea.

The principal tributaries of the Ganges are the Jumna and Gogra from the Himalaya Mountains, and the Sone from the Vindhya Range.

The Indus, the longest river in India, rises on the northern side of the Himalaya Mountains, and falls into the Arabian Sea. Five rivers which water the Punjab, called the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej, enter the Indus by one channel, called the Panjnad.[1] The Ka'bul River is the principal tributary on the west.

The Luni drains the western slopes of the Aravalli Hills, and enters the Arabian Sea by the Rann of Cutch.

The Narbada and Tapti flow westward into the Gulf of Cambay.

The Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, and the Cauvery fall into the Bay of Bengal.

## Climate and Productions.

Climate.—About the half of India lies within the Torrid Zone. The climate, except in elevated districts, is hot. The three principal seasons are the cold, the hot, and the wet.

The valley of the Brahmaputra, the southern slopes of the Himalayas, and the West Coast of the Peninsula, receive most rain. Very little rain falls to the west of the Aravalli Hills.

The *Monsoons*, or periodical winds which alternately blow from the south-west and the north-east, greatly influence the climate of India. The South-West Monsoon lasts from May till September; the North-East, from October till March.

The Western Coast receives most rain from the South-West Monsoon, and the Eastern Coast during the North-East Monsoon.

Minerals.—Iron is plentiful; coal is found in Bengal and Central India; rock-salt is obtained in the Punjab; saltpetre[2] is produced in considerable quantities. India has long been famous for its diamonds.

Soil.—The valley of the Ganges has a very fertile soil;

1 Five rivers. 2 A kind of salt, used in making gunpowder.

some tracts have a rich black mould, but a reddish soil is more general. The Coromandel Coast and the districts west of the Aravalli Hills are sandy.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—Rice is largely cultivated in Bengal and along the coast; ragi, bajra, and jawari are raised in the central districts; wheat is grown in the north. Sugar-cane, spices, tobacco, plantains, mangoes and other fruits, grow in abundance. Cotton, opium, jute, and indigo are valuable exports. Tea and coffee are raised in some parts of the country. The forests yield useful timber.

ANIMALS.—Sheep, goats, cattle, buffaloes, dogs, horses, and camels, are the principal domestic animals. Elephants, tigers, cheetahs, bears, and various species of monkeys and deer, are numerous in the forests; the rhinocerous is found in the east.

The adjutant crane is common in Bengal; kites and birds of brilliant plumage are found in great numbers.

Snakes are plentiful, and a few of them, as the cobra, are very poisonous. Crocodiles abound in many of the rivers.

Silkworms are reared in Bengal; ants, fireflies, and musquitoes, are found everywhere in swarms.

## PEOPLE.

POPULATION.—The population of the Indian Empire in 1891 was 287 millions.

India is peopled by several nations, differing widely in appearance, language, and customs.

RACES.—The earliest inhabitants of India are supposed to have been rude tribes, that entered the country from the north-east.

The Dravidians entered India from the north-west and spread over the south of the Peninsula. They were followed by other Scythian[1] (sith'-i-an) tribes, who occupied North India.

Aryan colonists[2] entered India from the north-west, and though they settled chiefly in Hindustan, some of them were scattered over the whole country.

1 Scythia included the north-west of Asia and part of Europe. 2 Col'-on-ists, persons who come to live in a country; *co-lo'-nus*, a farmer.

The north-eastern frontier districts are peopled by Indo-Chinese tribes, with flat faces, like the Chinese.

The Muhammadan invasions[1] brought a number of Arabs, Persians, and Afghans into India, whose descendants are found in various parts.

The Parsis, numerous on the Western Coast, came originally from Persia.

European descendants are found in many of the towns.

### Languages.

About one hundred languages and dialects are spoken in India, of which the three principal divisions are the Sanskritic, Dravidian,[2] and Burmese Classes.

The Aryan settlers introduced the Sanskrit language, from which, mingled with the languages of the original inhabitants, the Bengali, Uriya, Hindi, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, and Sindi, have been derived.

Hindustani, or Urdu, is a Sanskritic language, but contains a number of Arabic and Persian words.

The Dravidian languages are spoken chiefly in the Madras Presidency. The Principal are Tamil, Malayalam, Canarese, Telugu', and Gondi.

Languages of the Burmese Class are spoken along the north-eastern frontier.

The English language is now studied in many parts of India, and is taking the place formerly occupied by the Sanskrit.

### Character, Commerce, etc.

Character, etc.—The Hindus are polite, temperate, and kind to their families. They are wanting in moral courage, and are too fond of going to law. Many are kept poor by squandering[3] money on marriage expenses.

Women are generally kept in ignorance, but a desire for female education is now spreading among the more intelligent of the people.

1 Coming into a country to attack it; *in*, in, *vasum*, to go. 2 Dravidian, belonging to South India. 3 Wasting.

The Hindus are so split up by caste, that they cannot unite to form a great nation. The "Brotherhood of Man" is now beginning to be acknowledged.

INDUSTRIES.—About two-thirds of the people are employed in agriculture.[1] Much skill is shown in irrigation;[2] but a sufficient use is not made of manure.

The Hindus have long been celebrated for their muslins,[3] silks, and shawls; but the use of machinery in Europe has caused a great decline in their manufactures.[4] Weaving is carried on throughout the country. Steam cotton-spinning mills have been established in Bombay, Calcutta, and some other places. Brass vessels and coarse pottery are made everywhere.

COMMERCE.—The annual value of Indian foreign commerce by sea is about 195 crores a year. The chief imports[5] are cotton goods, treasure, metals and machinery, oil, silks, woollens, liquors, coals, and salt. The principal exports[6] are cotton, grain, jute, opium, seeds, tea, hides, indigo, wool, silk, coffee, and timber. Opium is sent to China; other articles are sent chiefly to England.

RAILWAYS.—The principal cities of India are now connected by railways. Upwards of 17,000 miles of railway are already open, and about 3,000 miles additional are in course of construction.

EDUCATION.—In ancient times knowledge was confined to a few: education is now spreading among all classes.

## RELIGIONS.

Demon worship prevailed amongst the original inhabitants, and still exists in many parts of the country.

The Aryan race worshipped Indra, the sky; Agni, fire; the sun, &c. Afterwards new gods were invented, till they are now said to amount to 33 crores.

Muhammadanism is professed by about one-fifth of the people of India.

1 Farming; *ag-er*, a field, *cultum*, to labour upon. 2 Watering land; *in*, in, *rigo*, to water. 3 Fine thin cotton cloth, said to have been first made at Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey. 4 Things made, like cloths, knives, &c.; *manus*, the hand, *factum*, to make. 5 Goods brought into a country; *in*, in, *porto*, to carry. 6 Goods sent out of a country; *ex*, out.

There are some Parsis on the Western Coast, descendants of the fire-worshippers of Persia.

Christianity is now making progress in different parts of India.

### Former Political Divisions.

Ancient India.—Before the Muhammadan invasions, India was divided into several different kingdoms, frequently at war with one another. Their history is very uncertain.

Muhammadan Period.—The Afghans founded several kingdoms in India which were subdued by the Mogul Emperors, whose power at one time extended over nearly the whole country. The governors of provinces often declared themselves independent,[1] when the imperial[2] power was feeble.

### Present Political Divisions.

The present political divisions of India are:—

I. British Possessions.
II. Protected Native States.
III. Independent and Foreign States.

## BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

British India was formerly divided into the Bengal Presidency[4] in the north; the Madras Presidency in the south; and the Bombay Presidency in the west. The present principal political divisions are as follows:—

Under Governors or Lieutenant[5]-Governors.

The Lower Provinces of Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Bombay Presidency, and the Madras Presidency.

Under Chief Commissioners, &c.

Assam and the Central Provinces. Berar, Ajmere, and Coorg, are smaller divisions.

1 Not under others; *in*, not, *de*, from *pendeo*, to hang. 2 Belonging to an emperor; *im'-pe-ro*, to command. 3 A tract of country under a president; *præ*, before, *sedeo*, to sit. The chief British officers at Calcutta, &c., were first called Presidents. 4 Lef-ten'-ant, one who acts for another; *lieu*, place, *tenir*, to hold.

REVENUE.—The annual Revenue of British India, including railway earnings, is about 86 crores of rupees.

The British Possessions contain about 944,000 square miles, with a population of about 220 millions.

## PROTECTED STATES.

There are upwards of 160 Native States in India protected by the British Government. They contain about 640,000 square miles, with a population of about 66 millions. Most of them are very small.

Some of the Protected States are under the local[1] British Administrations;[2] others are under the Government of India. Some of the principal Native States have English officers, called *Residents.*

## *THE LOWER PROVINCES.*

The Lower Provinces include BENGAL, ORISSA, BEHAR, and CHOTA NAGPORE. They form the largest, richest, and most populous division of India. The area is nearly 152,000 square miles, or including the Native States, nearly 190,000 square miles.

PEOPLE.—The population is nearly 71 millions,—about one-fourth of the whole of India. *Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Uriya,* and several aborig'inal languages are spoken.

REVENUE.—The revenue is about 20 crores a year.

COMMERCE.—More than one-third of the trade of India passes through Calcutta. The principal *imports* are cotton goods, metals, machinery, salt, oil, and liquors. The *exports* are opium, rice, jute, oil-seeds, indigo, hides, tea, silk, and saltpetre.

RAILWAYS.—There are several lines of Railway. The East Indian Railway follows the Ganges, and has a cross line. The Eastern Bengal Railway runs eastward. There are several shorter lines.

GOVERNMENT.—The Lower Provinces are under a Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Council.

RELIGION.—About one-third of the people are Muhammadans; the remainder are chiefly Hindus.

1 Belonging to a place, not general; *locus,* a place. 2 Governments.

## Bengal.

Bengal is bounded on the north by Nepal and Bhutan; on the east by Assam and Burma; on the south by the Bay of Bengal; and on the west by Behar.

Bengal proper contains about 70,000 square miles, and forms about one-twentieth of the whole of India.

Surface.—The centre of Bengal is a vast plain, formed by the lower courses of the Ganges and Brahmaputra. The northern and south-eastern frontiers are hilly.

Rivers.—Lower Bengal is intersected[1] by numerous branches of the Ganges and Brahmaputra. The Western branch of the Ganges, termed the Hugli, enters the sea at Sagar Island.

Climate.—The seasons are divided into the hot, the rainy, and the cold.

Productions.—Bengal is chiefly one large rice-producing plain. Oil seeds, jute, indigo, sugar, and tobacco, are other articles of produce. The silk-worm is reared.

People.—Out of nearly every seven persons in India, one is a Bengali. In English education, the Bengalis are foremost in India.

Political Divisions.—Bengal contains 5 Divisions under Commissioners; viz., in the centre, the Presidency, Rajshahi with Cooch Behar; in the east, Dacca and Chittagong; in the west, Burdwan. The Divisions contain 24 Districts.

### Central Districts.

Calcutta, the capital of British India, and a great commercial city, is situated on the River Hugli. It was a small village when the English formed their first settlement in 1687; the population, including the suburbs,[2] is now 862,000. On account of its numerous fine buildings Calcutta is sometimes called the "City of Palaces." It is defended by Fort William. For population it is the second city in the British Empire.

Nuddia, on the Bhagirathi, formerly celebrated for its Sanskrit schools, was the capital of Bengal when it was conquered by the Muhammadans, 1203 A.D.

1 Divided into parts; *inter*, between, *sectum*, to cut. 2 The outer parts of a city; *sub*, under, *urbs*, a city.

Plassey was a small village north of Calcutta, on the Bhagirathi, near which Clive, by a great victory, secured possession of Bengal, A. D. 1757.

Murshidabad, on the Bhagirathi, was the last Muhammadan capital of Bengal. Close to it are Cossimbazar, once noted for its silk manufactures, and Berhampore, the civil station.

DARJILING is a thinly-peopled, mountainous district in the north. Darjiling, the principal station, is visited by Europeans on account of its cool climate.

## Eastern Districts.

DACCA is situated to the west of the Megna. Dacca, the chief town, on the Burhaganga, was a Muhammadan capital, and once famed for its fine muslins.

CHITTAGONG extends along the north-eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal. The interior is covered with forest; the coast is well cultivated. The people resemble the Burmese. Chief station, Chittagong, on the Chittagong River.

## Western Districts.

HUGLI, the most densely-peopled district in Bengal, is bounded on the east by the River Hugli. The chief station is Hugli, where the English had a factory[1] before Calcutta was founded. Near Hugli, Chinsurah, formerly a Dutch settlement. Chandernagore, south of Chinsurah, belongs to the French. Serampore, still farther south, was ceded to Britain by the Danes. Howrah, opposite Calcutta, is the largest town in the district, and a great railway station.

BURDWAN, north of Hugli, is a very rich district. Chief station, Burdwan, on the Damodar, the residence of a wealthy Raja.

### ORISSA.

ORISSA extends along the north-western coast of the Bay of Bengal, from the Chilka Lake to a little beyond

1 Place of business; *factor*, doer.

the mouth of the Subanreka.[1] It is about the size of Ceylon.

CLIMATE, ETC.—The climate is hot, and the interior is feverish. Rice is the chief crop.

PEOPLE.—The Uriyas, who inhabit the coast, speak a language very like Bengali. The hill districts are thinly peopled by aboriginal tribes.

DIVISIONS.—The coast is divided into the districts of BALASORE in the north, CUTTACK in the centre, and PURI in the south. The hill districts, forming two-thirds of the province, are under tributary chiefs.

**Cuttack** (The Fort), the largest town in the province, is on the Mahanadi. **Puri**, on the coast, is noted for its temple of Jagannath.

## BEHAR.

BEHAR, between Bengal and the North-West Provinces, is a large and fertile province, extending over both banks of the Ganges. It is rather less than half the size of Bengal.

PEOPLE.—The population of Behar is about two-thirds that of Bengal. *Hindi* and *Urdu* are the principal languages. The people, living on wheat, millet, and barley, are stronger than the Bengalis, whose chief food is rice.

BEHAR is divided into the BHAGULPORE Division in the east, and the PATNA Division in the west.

TOWNS.—The principal towns in Behar are along the banks of the Ganges, near which runs the East Indian Railway.

MALDAH is a small district to the east of the Ganges. The principal station is **Maldah**. The ruins of **Gaur**, the once splendid capital of Bengal, are near the Ganges.

**Rajmahal**, the chief town in the Santal Pergunnahs, is near the Ganges. It contains the ruins of a palace.

**Bhagulpore**, on the Ganges, is the second largest town in Behar. **Monghyr**, on the Ganges, is an ancient town, once noted for its fort.

**Patna**, on the Ganges, is the largest city in Behar.

1 Properly *Subarnarekha*, "streak of gold."

Bankipore, the civil station, and Dinapore, the military station, lie to the westward.

Gaya, a noted place of pilgrimage, lies south of Patna.

Mozufferpore, the chief station in West Tirhut, lies north of Patna; Darbhangah is the chief station in East Tirhut. The Tirhut Railway connects them with the Ganges.

Arrah, on the East Indian Railway, is the chief station in Shahabad; westward, on the Ganges, Buxar.

### Chota Nagpore.

The modern province of Chota Nagpore, or, more correctly, Chutia Nagpore, consists of several hilly districts between Behar and the Central Provinces. In area the Province is as large as Behar; but the population is only about 5 millions, consisting chiefly of aboriginal tribes.

The principal station is Ranchi, in Lohardugga, or Chota Nagpore, the largest district in the Lower Provinces. Hazaribagh is the chief station in the district of the same name.

## Native States in the Lower Provinces.

The Native States under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal contain nearly 36,000 square miles, with a population of about 3½ millions. Numerous small tributary states in Chota Nagpore and Orissa include about three-fourths of the whole. The other states are Sikkim, a small mountainous country between Nepal and Bhutan; Cooch Behar, south of Bhutan; and Hill Tipperah, a thinly-peopled district to the east of Tipperah. Munipore, between Assam and Burma, is a mountainous country, thinly peopled.

### Assam.

Assam and some hilly districts to the south were separated from the Lower Provinces in 1874, and formed into a new Province, under a Chief Commissioner. Sylhet was afterwards added. The area is about 49,000 square miles, but the population is only about 5⅓ millions. The greater part of the Province is very thinly peopled.

Assam consists of a long narrow valley, watered by the Brahmaputra. The northern and southern frontiers are hilly. The first tea plantation in India were formed in Assam. Good coal is found in the Province.

TOWNS.—**Gowhati**, in Kamrup, on the Brahmaputra, is the largest town in Assam, but it has only about 12,000 inhabitants. The other places are mere bazaars.

The NAGA, JAINTIA, KHASI, and GARO HILLS, to the south of Assam, are chiefly covered with forest. They are inhabited by wild tribes, with features somewhat like the Chinese.

SYLHET, south of the Khasi Hills, is peopled chiefly by Bengalis. It is noted for its oranges.

CACHAR, east of Sylhet, is noted for its tea plantations. **Silchar**, on the Barak, is the principal station.

## *THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.*

These two divisions of British India were united under one Lieutenant-Governor in 1877. They contain 108,000 square miles, with a population of 47 millions. Among the British Provinces, they rank second in population, and fifth in area.

### THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES are bounded on the north by the Himalayas, Oudh and Nepal; on the east by Behar; on the south by Rewah, Bundelkhand and Gwalior; on the west by Rajputana and the Punjab. They form a semicircle around Oudh.

SURFACE.—The country, in general, is an immense plain, traversed by the Ganges and Jumna, with their numerous tributaries.

PRODUCTS.—Grain, opium, oil-seeds, sugar, cotton, indigo, and tea, are the principal vegetable productions. Saltpetre is collected in some quantities.

PEOPLE.—The population is about 34 millions. **Hindi** and **Urdu** are the prevailing languages. About one in eight of the people are Muhammadans; nearly all the rest are Hindus.

RAILWAYS.—The East Indian Railway, south of the Ganges; and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway north of the Ganges, are the principal lines.

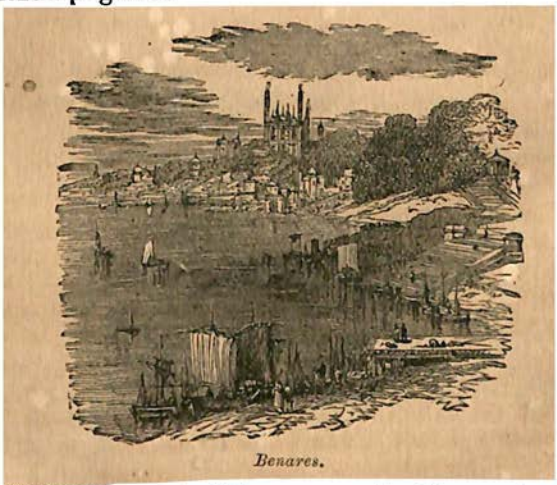
GOVERNMENT.—The North-West Provinces are under a Lieutenant-Governor.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—The North-West Provinces include 7 Divisions: towards the centre, ALLAHABAD and JHANSI; eastward, BENARES and GORAKHPORE; westward, AGRA and MEERUT; north-east of the Ganges, ROHILKHAND and KUMAUN (ku-moun'). The Divisions contain 37 Districts.

ALLAHABAD,[1] the capital of the North-West Provinces, is situated at the junction[2] of the Ganges and Jumna. The population is about 175,000.

Cawnpore, on the Ganges, is a large military station, with cotton and leather manufactures.

Benares, or Kasi, the largest city in the North-West Provinces, is situated on the Ganges, and is much frequented by Hindu pilgrims.



*Benares.*

Mirzapore, west of Benares, on the Ganges, is a place of some trade.

1 City of God. 2 joining; *junctus*, joined.

Agra, on the Jumna, was the capital of the Mogul Empire before the Government was removed to Delhi.

Farrukhabad is a place of some trade near the Ganges. Close to it is Fatehgarh, the headquarters of the district.

Meerut, situated midway between the Ganges and the Jumna, is a large civil and military station.

Bareilly is the largest town in Rohilkhand. South-east, Shahjehanpore; north-east, Moradabad, on the Ramganga.

AJMERE, a small district near the centre of Rajputana, is now under the Governor-General. Chief town, Ajmere.

### Protected States in the North-West Provinces.

RAMPORE noted for its chaddars, is a small state in Rohilkhand, containing many Rohila Afghans. Rampore is the residence of the Nawab. GARHWAL, a mountainous district in the Himalayas, contains the sources both of the Ganges and Jumna. It is much visited by pilgrims. The chief town is Tehri.

### OUDH.

The province of OUDH lies between Nepal and the Ganges. The area is about 24,000 square miles—nearly the size of Ceylon.

The population of Oudh is 12½ millions, of whom about one in ten are Muhammadans. The languages spoken are Hindi and Urdu.

DIVISIONS.—The four divisions of Oudh are, LUCKNOW, in the centre; RAI BARELI in the south; FYZABAD in the east; and SITAPUR in the north-west.

TOWNS.—Lucknow, the capital, on the Gumti, is a large city, with some splendid buildings.

Eastward on the Gogra, Fyzabad. Near it are the ruins of Ayodhya, the ancient capital.

### THE PUNJAB.

The PUNJAB is bounded on the north by Cashmere; on the east by the Jumna; on the south by Rajputana; and on the west by the Sulaiman Mountains. The area is about 111,000 square miles.

SURFACE.—The northern parts of the Punjab are hilly, and intersected by fertile valleys. The Salt Range stretches across the Indus, eastward to the Jhelum. The lower part of the country is a large plain, sloping to the south-west.

PEOPLE.—The population amounts to about 21 millions. The people are generally robust.[1] Punjabi is the principal language; Urdu is spoken in the towns, and Pushtu by the Afghans across to Indus. About one-half are Muhammadans; nearly two millions are Sikhs; the rest are chiefly Hindus.

RAILWAYS.—The North-Western Railway extends from Delhi to Peshawar; and from Lahore to Karachi.

GOVERNMENT.—The Punjab is under a Lieut-Governor.

DIVISIONS.—There are ten Commissionerships. In the centre, LAHORE and AMRITSAR; eastwards, JALANDHAR and UMBALLA; south-east, DELHI and HISSAR; south-west, MULTAN; along the western frontier, DERAJAT and PESHAWAR; north-west of Lahore, RAWALPINDI.

TOWNS.—LAHORE, near the Ravi, the seat of Government, was for some time the capital of Akbar. The population is about 177,000.

Amritsar, now smaller than Lahore, and midway between the Ravi and the Beas, is the sacred city of the Sikhs, and noted for its manufactures of shawls, silk and cotton.

Ludhiana, near the Sutlej, has shawl manufactures.

Umballa, between the Sutlej and Jumna is a large military station. Northward on the Lower Himalayas, Simla, the summer residence[2] of the Viceroy.[3]

Delhi, on the Jumna, the largest city in the Punjab, was the capital of an ancient Hindu kingdom, and afterwards of the Mogul Empire.

Multan, south-west, near the Chenab, a military station, is a large manufacturing town.

On the Indus, at its junction with the Kabul River, Attock, the principal route across the Indus. Westward, Peshawar, near the foot of the Khyber Pass, a large

1 Strong; *robur*, a very strong kind of tree. 2 Dwelling, house. 3 One who rules in place of a king, the Governor-General; *vice*, in place of, *rex*, a king.

military station, connected with Lahore by the North-Western Railway.

## Protected States in the Punjab.

With Cashmere, the Native States under the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab are larger in area than the British districts; but contain only one-third of the population.

The principal Native States are CASHMERE in the north; BHAWULPORE in the south; the SIKH STATES in the east; and the HILL STATES on the Himalayas.

The Kingdom of **Cashmere** includes the beautiful valley of CASHMERE, in the south-west; BALTISTAN, or LITTLE TIBET, in the north; LADAKH, in the north-east, and JAMMU, in the south.

Shawls, made of the inner hair of a species of goat, are the most noted manufacture.

TOWNS.—The capital is **Srinagar**, on the Jhelum; **Leh**, the chief town in Ladakh, is near the Indus.

BHAWULPORE stretches south of the Ghara and the Indus. The chief town is **Bhawulpore**, on the Ghara.

PATIA'LA, a fertile district in Sirhind, is the principal of the protected Sikh States. It is situated to the south of Ludhiana. The chief town is **Patia'la**, towards the east.

CHAMBA, east of Jammu, and BUSSAHIR, or BASHAHR, intersected by the Sutlej, are two of the chief hill states.

PROTECTED STATES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## Rajputana.

RAJPUTANA, to the east of Sind and south of the Punjab, is rather larger than the Bombay Presidency. A small district in the centre is under British rule; the rest is divided into 20 Native States, with a population of about 12 millions.

The area is about 130,000 square miles.

PEOPLE.—The Rajputs claim to belong to the Kshatriya caste. Dialects of **Hindi** are spoken. There are very few Muhammadans. The Province is so called from the Rajputs being the ruling class. Marwari money-lenders are found in the cities, and are numerous all over India.

The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the country.

JODHPORE, or MARWAR, in the south-west, is the largest and most populous of the Rajput States. Jodhpore, the capital, is near the centre.

JEYPORE (Jaipur), in the north-east, is the richest of the Rajput States. The capital, Jeypore, is one of the finest cities in India.

OODEYPORE, or MEYWAR, lies to the south of Ajmere. Oodeypore, the capital, in the south, has a fine palace. In the north-east, Chittore, the ancient capital.

BIKANRE and JEYSULMERE are large, arid[1] states in the west, with capitals of the same name.

BHURTPORE lies west of Agra. Bhurtpore, the capital, is noted for its sieges.

## Central India Agency.

There are 71 Protected States, rather smaller in size than the North-West Provinces, under the Governor-General's Agent, who resides at Indore. They are bounded on the south by the Central Provinces; on the north by the North-West Provinces and Rajputana.

The principal States are REWAH and BUNDELKHAND, in the east; GWALIOR, or SINDHIA'S DOMINIONS, in the north; BHOPAL and INDORE, or HOLKAR'S TERRITORIES, in the south.

REWAH, about half the size of Ceylon, is the second in extent of the Central India States. Rewah, the chief town, is a small place.

BUNDELKHAND, the country of the Bundela Rajputs, lies to the west of Rewah. A great part of it is British territory; the remainder is divided among 35 Native States and Jaghires.

PUNNAH, in the east, is noted for its diamonds. The Rajah of TEHRI, in the west, is considered the head of the Bundelas.

The GWALIOR TERRITORIES, under Sindhia, form the largest of the Central Indian States. They include detached districts between the Chambal and the Narbada, larger than Mysore, with a population of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

1 Dry; *aridus*, dry.

Towns.—The capital is Gwalior, or Lashkar, in the north, with a famous hill fort; in the south, on the *Sipra*, Ujjain, near which are the ruins of ancient Ujjain, the capital of Malwa.

Indore consists of detached districts on both sides of the Narbada. It produces large quantities of opium.

Towns.—Indore, the capital, lies north of the Vindhya Hills. Mhow, a British military station, is near Indore.

Bhopal, north of the Narbada, is under a Musalman Begum. The capital is Bhopal, near the Betwa.

### The Central Provinces.

The Central Provinces lie between the Nizam's Dominions and Chota Nagpore, and are almost surrounded by Native States. They are a little larger than the North-West Provinces.

Surface.—The Satpura Range divides the Central Provinces into nearly two halves. To the north, the Vindhya Hills overlook the valley of the Narbada; to the south of the Satpura Range, the country slopes to the south-east, and is watered by the Warda and Wainganga tributaries of the Godavari. The Warda and Wainganga, after their junction, are called the Pranhita.

Productions.—Coal is found in several districts. The valley of the Warda is noted for its cotton; the plain of the Wainganga is the rice-field of the Central Provinces; Chattisgarh produces large quantities of wheat.

Railways.—The Peninsula Railway connects Nagpur with Bombay, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway connects it with Calcutta.

People.—The population is about 10 millions, of whom about 2 millions are Gonds and other aboriginal tribes. Hindi is the prevailing language; Marathi is spoken in the west, and Uriya in the east.

Government.—The Central Provinces are under a Chief Commissioner.

Divisions.—There are 4 Commissionerships: Nagpur in the south; Jabalpur in the north; Chattisgarh in the east; and Narbada in the west; which are divided into 19 districts.

Towns.—**Nagpur**, the chief town in the Central Provinces, was the capital of a Mahratta Raja.

**Hinganghat**, south of Nagpur, is a great cotton mart.[1] Still farther south, **Chanda**, once a Gond capital.

**Jabalpur** is a well-built trading town, where the East Indian and Peninsula Railways unite. North-west, **Saugor**, a military station on a beautiful lake.

## Protected States under the Central Provinces.

### Hyderabad, or the Nizam's Dominions.

The Nizam's Dominions form the largest and most important of the Protected States. They are bounded on the north-east by the Central Provinces; on the south by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by the Bombay Presidency. They are nearly as large as the Central Provinces, and the population is about 11½ millions.

The **Nizam's Railway** connects the Peninsula and East Coast Railways.

The Subahdar[2] of the Deccan, styled *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (Regulator of the State), declared himself independent of the Mogul Empire on the death of Aurungzebe.

Towns.—**Hyderabad**, the capital, on a tributary of the Krishna, is a large city, containing a number of Arabs and Pathans. **Secunderabad** and **Bola'rum** are military stations near Hyderabad. Total population, 415,000.

**Warangal**, north-east of Hyderabad, was the capital of the Hindu Kingdom of Telingana, or Andra. **Bidar**, north-west of Hyderabad, was a Muhammadan capital. West of Hyderabad, on the Peninsula Railway, **Gulburga**, with numerous tombs.

In the north-west, **Aurungabad**, the favourite city of Aurungzebe. **Daulatabad**, or **Deogarh**, with a strong hill fort, is near Aurungabad. North-east of Aurungabad, **Assaye**, a village where Wellesley defeated the Mahrattas.

### Berar.

Berar, west of the Central Provinces, consists of districts assigned[3] by the Nizam in 1853 for debts due to the

1 Place of trade; from market. 2 Governor of a province; *subah*, a province, *dar*, holding. 3 Given up to; *ad*, to, *signum*, a mark.

British Government. The Province is sometimes called the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

Berar is noted for its cotton. The population is about 3 millions. Marathi is generally spoken. The Province is divided into EAST and WEST BERAR.

The chief station is Ako'la, towards the centre. North-east, Amraoti[1] (umroutee), a great cotton mart. Northward, Ellichpur, once a Muhammadan capital.

## THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The BOMBAY PRESIDENCY includes a long strip along the West Coast of India and nearly the whole of Sind. It is bounded on the north by Baluchistan and Rajputana; on the east by the states of Central India and the Nizam's Dominions; south by Mysore; west by the Arabian Sea and Baluchistan.

The area is about 125,000 square miles.

SURFACE.—The Western Ghats separate a rugged strip of land along the coast from the western parts of the plateau of the Deccan. The Sabarmati, Mahi, Narbada, and Tapti, flow through the northern districts into the Gulf of Cambay. The Godavari and the Krishna, with their tributaries, water the Deccan. Sind is chiefly a large plain, including the lower course and delta of the Indus.

CLIMATE.—The fall of rain is great along and below the Western Ghats, by which the temperature is cooled: Sind is hot and dry.

PRODUCTIONS.—Grain and cotton are the principal crops. Cocoa-nut trees are numerous along the Western Coast. The forests on the Ghats yield teak and other timber.

PEOPLE.—The total population is about 19 millions. Marathi is spoken around Bombay; Canarese in the south; Gujarati around the Gulf of Cambay, and Sindi in Sind.

REVENUE.—The revenue is about 13 crores a year.

COMMERCE.—Bombay is the greatest commercial port in Asia. Its *foreign* trade, amounting to about 85 crores a year, is larger than that of Calcutta, while its *coasting* trade is nearly double.

[1] Incorrectly written *Oomrawutty*.

The chief *exports* are cotton, opium, oil-seeds, wheat, cotton goods and wool; the chief *imports* are cotton goods, metals and machinery, coal and liquors.

RAILWAYS.—The Peninsula Railway has arms towards Calcutta and Madras; the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway runs northward; the Southern Mahratta Railway runs southward.

RELIGION.—Hinduism is the prevailing religion. About one in five are Muhammadans. There are some Jains, Christians, and Parsis.

GOVERNMENT.—The Bombay Presidency is under a Governor, aided by two Councils.

BOMBAY,[1] situated on a small island now united with the mainland, has the finest harbour, and is the second largest city in India. The population is about 822,000.

## Northern Division.

SURAT lies along the coast on both sides of the Tapti.

At Surat, on the Tapti, the first English factory in India was established in 1612.

BROACH is a small district to the north of Surat and east of the Gulf of Cambay. Chief town, Broach, on the Narbada, with a large cotton trade.

AHMEDABAD lies chiefly to the west of the Sabarmati and the Gulf of Cambay. Ahmedabad, on the Sabarmati, was once the Muhammadan capital of Gujarat, and is the third city in the Bombay Presidency.

KHANDESH, in the north-east, traversed by the Tapti, is a large district, much of which is covered with jungle. Chief station, Dhulia, near the centre.

NASIK lies to the south of Khandesh. Chief station, Nasik, a place of pilgrimage.

## Southern Division.

AHMEDNAGAR lies to the south of Nasik, and slopes to the eastward. Chief station, Ahmednagar, on the *Sina*, once the capital of a Muhammadan kingdom.

[1] The name comes from *Mamba*, a goddess worshipped in Bombay.

POONA lies south of Ahmednagar, and east of the Western Ghats. Chief town, **Poona**, a large military station, and the last capital of the Peshwa.

SATA'RA is a hilly district, south of Poona. The chief station, **Satara**, in the west, was for some time the Mahratta capital. North-west, **Mahableshwar**, visited by Europeans on account of its cool climate.

SHOLAPORE is a hot, dry district to the east of Poona and Satara. Chief station, **Sholapore**, a large trading town.

BELGAUM, north-east of Goa, is partly surrounded by native states. Chief town, **Belgaum**, a military station.

DHARWAR, forming the south-east corner of the Bombay Presidency, is noted for its cotton. Chief station, **Dharwar**, connected by rail with Bellary.

NORTH CANARA, on the coast, the most southern district of the Bombay Presidency, has valuable forests. Northward, **Karwar**, with a harbour; southward, **Coompta**, where cotton is shipped; still farther south, **Honawar**. To the eastward of Honawar are the celebrated *Falls of Gersoppa*, about 900 feet in height.

## Sind.

SIND is about half the size of Bengal. The climate is hot and dry. The banks of the Indus yield rich crops, but by far the greater part of the Province is barren. The population exceeds 2 millions, about three-fourths of whom are Muhammadans.

KARA'CHI is a large collectorate in the south-west. Chief station, **Karachi**, a sea-port with considerable trade, and the largest town in Sind.

HYDRABAD, noted for its manufactures, lies to the east of the Indus. Chief town, **Hydrabad**, near the Indus, formerly the capital of the Amirs.

SHIKARPORE lies north of Karachi. The chief station, **Shikarpore**, west of the Indus, is a place of some trade.

## Protected States in Western India.

The Bombay Presidency has the largest number of Protected States, but many of them are very small. Including Baroda, which is under the Supreme Government, their

total area is about 28,000 miles—more than half the size of the British Territory; their population is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

KHAIRPUR is in the north-east of Sind. Chief town, Khairpur, not far from the Indus.

CUTCH is a long semi-circular peninsula, to the north of the Gulf of Cutch, and separated from Sind by a shallow salt lake, called the Great Runn, or Ran.[1]

The chief town is Bhuj, near the centre; on the coast, Mandavi, a sea-port.

The GUZERAT, or GUJARAT, STATES lie around the Gulf of Cambay, beyond British Territory. BARODA, under the Gaekwar, is the most important. The principal other divisions are the KATHIAWAR PENINSULA, between the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay; PAHLUNPUR, in the north; MAHI KANTA, in the north-east; and REWA KANTA, in the south-east. There are numerous chiefs, some tributary to the British, others to the Gaekwar.

The chief towns in the Gaekwar's Dominions are Baroda, the capital, east of the Gulf of Cambay, and Deesa, in the north, a military station.

Cambay, now much decayed, near the mouth of the Mahi, is under a Nawab.

There are several Native States and Jaghires in the Mahratta country. Two of the most important are KOLHAPUR, south-east of Ratnagiri, and SAWANTWARI, north of Goa.

## THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The MADRAS PRESIDENCY includes the south of the Peninsula, and a long strip of territory on the west coast of the Bay of Bengal. It is washed on three sides by the sea, and is bounded on the north by Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Nizam's Dominions, and Mysore. It is rather larger than the Bombay Presidency, containing 140,000 square miles.

SURFACE.—The Presidency includes part of the table-land of the Deccan; but it consists chiefly of the districts lying between the Ghats and the sea. The Eastern Coast, except in the north, is generally flat.

1 From *aranya*, a desert.

The Western and Eastern Ghats, are the chief mountain ranges, which are linked[1] in the south by the Nilgiris. The Shevaroy Hills are a detached[2] group, south-west of Madras. The Anamalais[3] and the Pulnis are spurs to the eastward, from a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Rivers.—The Godavari and the Krishna in the north; the Northern Pennar, the Palar, the Southern Pennar and the Cauvery towards the centre, enter the Bay of Bengal.

Climate.—The climate is hot, especially on the East Coast. The extremes of heat and cold are not so great as in North India. The districts in the table-land of the Deccan receive only a small supply of rain; the fall is large on the West Coast.

Productions.—Iron is plentiful; some gold is found; salt is obtained from sea-water; a few diamonds are met with in the Godavari and Kistna Districts.

Rice is cultivated along the coast; various kinds of millet are the chief grains in the interior; oil-seeds, tobacco, and sugar-cane, are other articles of produce; cotton and indigo are raised in some districts. Cocoa-nut trees are numerous on the West Coast; coffee is grown on the Western Ghats and Nilgiris.

People.—The population is about 35½ millions, nearly all Dravidians. Telugu is spoken in the north-east; Tamil in the south-east; Canarese in the north-west, and Malayalam in the south-west.

Industries.—About two-thirds of the people are employed in agriculture. Cotton cloths, indigo, sugar, brass vessels, and pottery, are the principal manufactures.

Railways.—The Madras Railway crosses the country and has several branches; the South Indian Railway runs southward. The East Coast Railway is to connect Madras and Calcutta.

Commerce.—The chief *exports* are hides, cotton, coffee, oil-seeds, rice, indigo, oils, and sugar; the chief *imports* are cotton goods, rice, metals, liquors, and timber.

1 Joined together, like the links of a chain. 2 Separate from others. 3 Elephant Hills.

RELIGION.—The great bulk of the people are Hindus; Muhammadans are one in sixteen. Native Christians are more numerous than in any other part of India.

GOVERNMENT.—The Presidency is under a Governor aided by two Councils.

REVENUE.—The revenue is about 11 crores a year.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—The Madras Presidency is divided into 22 Districts; viz., along the *East Coast*, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly; on the *West Coast*, Malabar and South Canara; *inland*, Cuddapah, Kurnul, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris.

## Madras and adjoining Districts.

MADRAS, the capital of the Presidency and the largest city in South India, is situated on the coast. Its trade is considerable. The population is about 450,000.

CHINGLEPUT encircles Madras, except on the east. Chief station, Saidapet, near Madras. The largest town is Conjevaram, in the south-west, noted for its temples. Chingleput, near the Palar, was the former chief station.

NELLORE, to the north of Chingleput, is noted for its fine cattle. Chief station, Nellore, on the Northern Pennar; northward, Ongole.

## Northern Circars.

The four districts north of Nellore along the coast were formerly called the NORTHERN CIRCARS.

The KISTNA District, on both sides of the Krishna, includes the delta of the river, and is watered by numerous canals. Chief station, Masulipatam, a sea-port, near one of the mouths of the Krishna. Bezwad'a, on the Krishna, has a large anicut; south-west, Guntoor.

The GODAVARI District lies on both sides of the Godavari. The delta is fertile and noted for its tobacco. Chief station, Rajahmundry, on the Godavari. South-west near the Colair Lake, Ellore, the largest town, with carpet manufactures; Cocanada and Coringa are sea-ports near the northern mouth of the Godavari.

VIZAGAPATAM, north of the Godavari District, is hilly, and contains numerous zemindaris. Chief station, Vizagapatam, a sea-port, noted for its boxes made of horn, &c.; northward, Bimlipatam, a sea-port; inland, Vizianagram, a military station.

GANJAM, the most northern district of the Presidency, borders on Orissa, and contains many Uriyas. The hill tracts are peopled by Khonds, formerly given to human sacrifices, and other tribes. Chief station, Chetterpore, in the north, near Ganjam, the former chief station; south-west, Berhampore, the largest town in the district, and north-west, Russellkonda, both military stations; Calingapatam and Gopalpur are sea-ports; southward, Chicacole, a little inland.

## Ceded Districts.

CUDDAPAH, west of Nellore, produces cotton. Chief station, Cuddapah, on a tributary of the Pennar; southward, on the Ghats, Madanapalli.

KURNUL, north of Cuddapah, is hilly. Chief station, Kurnul, on the Tungabhadra.

BELLARY is a hot district, south-west of Kurnul. Chief station, Bellary, with a fort on a rock; north-east, Adoni, once strongly fortified.

ANANTAPUR, formerly the south-eastern part of Bellary, was lately formed into a separate district. Chief station, Anantapur; northward, Gooty, with fortified[1] hills.

## Southern Coast Districts.

SOUTH ARCOT lies south of Chingleput and North Arcot. Chief station, Cuddalore, on the coast. Near it are the ruins of Fort St. David. North-west, Gingee, a hill fort. South Arcot encloses the French Settlement of PONDICHERRY.

TANJORE, the richest district in South India, occupies the delta of the Cauvery. Chief station, Tanjore, on a branch of the Cauvery; north-east, Kumbakonum, a place of pilgrimage; on the coast, Negapatam, a sea-port, and Tranquebar, which formerly belonged to the Danes.

1 Made strong; *fortis*, strong, *facio*, to make.

MADURA is a large district to the south of Trichinopoly. Chief station, **Madura**, on the Vaigai, an ancient city, with some large temples; north-west, **Dindigul**, with an old fort on a rock; south-east, **Ramnad**, in a low sandy district.

The island of **Rameswaram**, east of Madura, is much frequented by pilgrims.

TINNEVELLY, the most southern district, is sandy, but produces large quantities of cotton and jaggery. **Palamcottah** and **Tinnevelly**, lie near each other, separated by the River Tamrapurni. Eastward on the coast, **Tuticorin**, from which cotton is shipped.

## Inland Districts.

NORTH ARCOT lies to the west of Chingleput. Chief station, **Chittoor**,[1] west of Madras; on the Palar, **Arcot**, once the capital of the Nawabs of the Carnatic; westward, **Vellore**, also on the Palar, the largest town and a military station; northward, **Tripaty**, a place of pilgrimage.

TRICHINOPOLY lies between South Arcot and Madura. Chief town, **Trichinopoly**, on the Cauvery, a military station, and the second city in the Presidency.

SALEM, west of Arcot and south of Mysore, is noted for its steel. Chief town, **Salem**, near the foot of the Shevaroy Hills.

COIMBATORE lies to the west of Salem. Chief station, **Coimbatore**, not far from the foot of the Nilgiris.

The NILGIRIS and WYNAD form a district under a Commissioner. The Nilgiris are frequented by Europeans on account of their cool climate. Chief station, **Ootacamund**; south-east, **Coonoor**.

WYNAD, formerly belonging to Malabar, yields gold, and contains numerous coffee estates. The chief station is **Manantoddy**.

## Districts on the West Coast.

The districts on the West Coast have a moist climate. The Western Ghats yield coffee, teak, sandalwood, and

1 Little Town.

cardamoms. Canarese and Tulu are spoken in the north; Malayalam is current in the south.

MALABAR lies between Cochin and South Canara. Muhammadans, called Mapilahs, are numerous. Chief station, Calicut,[1] on the coast, the western terminus of the Madras Railway ; near Calicut, Beypore ; southward, Cochin, a place of some trade ; northward, Tellicherry, a small sea-port, and Cannanore, a military station.

SOUTH CANARA, north of Malabar, is a narrow strip of country, west of the Ghats. Chief town, Mangalore, on the coast, with some trade.

## MYSORE.

MYSORE lies west of Madras, in the table-land of the Deccan. It is as large as Ceylon ; and contains about 4 millions of inhabitants. The vernacular is Canarese.

Mysore attained considerable power under Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. At present it is under a Maharaja.

Mysore is divided into NUNDIDROOG in the east; ASHTAGRAM in the south ; and NUGGUR in the north.

TOWNS.—Bangalore, towards the east, is the residence of the Mysore Commissioner, and a large military station. It is noted for its gardens.

Mysore, in the south, is the residence of the Maharaja. Seringapatam, northward on an island in the Cauvery, was the capital of the Hyder family.

COORG is a small British district, to the west, under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. It is very mountainous. Coffee and cardamoms are the most noted productions. The chief station is Merka'ra.

## Protected States under the Madras Presidency.

TRAVANCORE, the principal Native State, lies to the north-west of Cape Comorin. It is well watered and fertile.

TOWNS.—Towards the south, Trevandrum, the capital; northward, Quilon, a military station ; still farther north, Aleppi, a sea-port.

COCHIN is a small state between Travancore and Malabar. The capital is Ernakulam, near Cochin ; northward, Trichur.

1 Cotton cloths, called *calicoes*, derive their name from Calicut.

### Independent States.

Nepal is a long, narrow country, stretching along the Himalayas from Kumaun to Sikkim.

The capital is Khatmandu, containing numerous wooden temples.

Bhutan is a mountainous country to the east of Sikkim The capital is Tassisudon.

### Foreign. Possessions.

The French Territories in India consistof Pondicherry and Karikal, on the coast of the Carnatic; Mahe, on the Malabar Coast; Yanam, in the Godavari District; and Chandernagore, on the River Hugli.

The Portuguese Possessions consist of the small district of Goa; Daman, north of Bombay; and the island of Diu, on the coast of the Kathiawar Peninsula.

### Ceylon.

Ceylon, the Lanka, of the Hindus, is a large island in the Indian Ocean, to the south of India.

Surface.—The coasts and northern half of the island are low; in the interior there are elevated plains and lofty mountains.

Rivers.—The Mahawilli Ganga is the principal river; there are numerous smaller streams.

Climate.—The heat is not so great as on the neighbouring coast of India.

Vegetables.—Tea, coffee, rice, cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, cinnamon, and cinchona are the principal vegetable productions.

People.—The population is about 3 millions. The Siñhalese inhabit the central and southern parts of the island; the Tamils, the north-eastern districts. Moors, or Muhammadans, are scattered throughout the island.

Commerce.—Many tea and coffee plantations have been formed on the Hills by Europeans, and the trade of the island is large.

Religion.—Buddhism is the prevailing religion among

the Siñhalese, and Hinduism among the Tamils. Christianity has made some progress in different parts.

DIVISIONS.—Ceylon is divided into eight Provinces.

WESTERN PROVINCE.—Chief town, COLOMBO, the capital of the island, from which coffee, tea, cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon are shipped. Population 128,000.

SABARAGAMUWA.—Chief town, Ratnapura.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.—Chief town, Galle, at which the Indian, China, and Australian steamers formerly touched; south-east, Ma'tara.

EASTERN PROVINCE.—Chief station, Batticaloa; northward, Trincomalee, with one of the finest harbours in the world.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.—Chief town, Jaffna.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.—Chief town, Kurunegala.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.—Chief town, Kandy, the last capital of the Siñhalese kings.

UVA.—This was formerly the south-eastern division of the Central Province. Chief town, Badulla.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.—Chief town, Anuradhapura, the ancient capital of the island, with numerous ruins.

### THE MALDIVES.

The MALDIVES,[1] south-west of Cape Comorin, are numerous circular groups of low islands, formed by coral reefs.[2]

## INDO-CHINESE PENINSULA.

The South-Eastern Peninsula of Asia, formerly called Further India, or India beyond the Ganges, includes the countries between the Bay of Bengal and the China Sea. China is the northern boundary.

SURFACE.—The interior is little known; but it probably consists of chains of mountains, running north and south, enclosing valleys each gradually widening toward the sea, and forming the bed of a large river. These rivers are the Irawadi, Sittaung, Salwin, Menam', and Mekong, or Cambodia.

1 The thousand islands. 2 Chains of rock.

CLIMATE.—The climate is generally hot and moist.

VEGETABLES.—The valleys contain fertile rice-fields, and the mountains are clothed with immense forests.

PEOPLE.—The inhabitants belong to the Mongolian and Malayan races.

DIVISIONS.—In the west, BURMA; in the centre, the SHAN STATES and SIAM; in the east, TONQUIN, ANNAM and FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA; in the south, the MALAY PENINSULA.

## BURMA.

BURMA is bounded on the west by India and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Bay of Bengal and Siam; on the east by Siam and the Shan States; and on the north by China. The entire area is about 280,000 square miles —larger than the Madras and Bombay Presidencies taken together. The country is divided into LOWER and UPPER BURMA, under a Chief Commissioner.

PEOPLE.—The population is nearly 8 millions; the larger number in Lower Burma. The Burmese belong to a race which is considered intermediate between the Chinese and Malays. They are skilful in gilding, and in making large bells. Most of the men are able to read.

RELIGION.—Buddhism is the religion of the Burmese.

### Lower Burma.

LOWER BURMA consists of a long strip of territory, on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, extending from Chittagong to the Malayan Peninsula. It is rather larger than the Central Provinces.

SURFACE.—Lower Burma is intersected by chains of hills, running north and south, between which flow the principal rivers, the **Irawadi**, the **Sittaung**, and the **Salwin**. The country is generally hilly. The delta of the Irawadi is the only large level tract.

PRODUCTIONS, ETC.—Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Cotton and silk goods are manufactured to some extent. The principal **exports** are rice, timber, gums, cotton, and hides; the principal **imports**, cotton goods, raw silk, and betel-nut.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—In the north, ARAKAN; in the centre, PEGU; in the south, the TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

*Towns.*

ARAKAN.—Akyab, near the mouth of the Kuladan River, exports large quantities of rice. Kyouk-pyu, with a fine harbour, is on the island of Ramri.

PEGU.—Rangoon, on an eastern branch of the Irawadi, is the capital of Lower Burma, and has considerable trade in rice and timber. The population is 180,000. Westward, on a branch of the Irawadi, Bassein; northward, on the Irawadi, Prome; eastward, on the Sittaung, Toungoo, a military station.

TENASSERIM.—The chief town is Moulmein, near the mouth of the Salwin, with a large timber trade; in the south, Tavoy and Mergui.

## Upper Burma.

UPPER BURMA lies to the north of Pegu and Siam, and is bounded on the west by Arakan and Assam. It is more than double the size of Lower Burma, but has a smaller population.

TOWNS.—Mandalay, the capital, is a new city on the Irawadi. Amarapura and A'va, former capitals now deserted, are in the neighbourhood. Bhamo', in the north, is the seat of the overland trade with China.

## SIAM.

SIAM is situated to the east of Pegu and the Tenasserim Provinces, and north of the Gulf of Siam. It also includes the northern half of the Malay Peninsula.

PEOPLE.—The population is estimated at 6 millions. The Siamese greatly resemble the Burmese. A tuft of hair is worn on the top of the head. There are many Chinese settlers; Shans are numerous in the north, and Malays in the south.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is despotic. The brother, or son, of the sovereign is termed the second king, and has considerable influence.

TOWNS.—Bangkok, the capital, is 20 miles from the mouth of the Menam. About half of the population live

in floating houses, built on bamboo rafts, which are moored[1] to posts fixed in the river. The trade is chiefly in the hands of Chinese. Ayuthia, the ancient capital, is higher up the same river. Zimme is a trading town in the north-west.

### Annam and French Possessions.

The eastern coast of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula includes Tonquin, or Tong-King, in the north; Annam (south country) in the middle; and French Cochin-China in the south. Tonquin has been seized by the French, and the King of Annam is now under them.

Towns.—In Tonquin, Hanoi, on the river Sangkoi. Haiphong is the chief seaport. In Annam, on the sea-coast, Hue (hu-é), the capital, which is fortified in the European style.

French Cochin-China lies to the south-west of Annam, and includes the delta of the Mekong. Cambodia, to the north-west of French Cochin-China, is now a French colony.

Towns.—Saigon, the capital of French Cochin-China, is on a branch of the Mekong. Udong, the former capital of Cambodia, is inland.

### Laos, or the Shan Country.

The Shan Country is situated near the centre of the Peninsula. It is inhabited by numerous tribes, partly subject to the surrounding kingdoms, partly independent. It is frequently called Laos,—the name of one of the principal tribes.

### Malaya.

The Malayan Peninsula is chiefly divided into numerous small States, the more northern of which are subject to the King of Siam; while those in the south are under native rulers. Quedah, from the Raja of which the East India Company obtained Wellesley Province, and Perak in the north, with Johore in the south, are the principal states.

1 Fastened, as ships.

### Straits Settlements.

The Straits Settlements include the islands of Singapore and Penang, with Wellesley Province and Malacca in the Malayan Peninsula.

Singapore is situated on a small island at the southern extremity of Malaya. Its commerce is very extensive.

Malacca is a district in the west of Malaya, with a town of the same name.

Penang (betel-nut) is a small fertile island, off the west coast of Malaya. Wellesley Province is a district on the mainland, opposite Penang.

## THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The Chinese Empire is bounded on the North by Asiatic Russia; on the east by the Pacific; on the south by the Indo-Chinese Peninsula and India; and on the west by Turkistan.

It contains about $4\frac{1}{3}$ millions of square miles, and a population estimated at 380 millions. It is usually reckoned the third empire in the world in extent, and the first in population.

The principal divisions are China Proper, Corea, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Eastern Turkistan.

*Chinese Ladies.*

## China Proper.

China Proper, in the south-east, is about the same size as India, but contains a much larger population. It is the richest and most populous part of the Empire.

Surface.—The greater part of China consists of a succession of river-valleys, divided by ranges of high land.

Islands.—Formo'sa, on the east coast, and Hainan', in the south.

Climate.—The climate is hot in summer and cold in winter. The north is much colder than the south.

Minerals.—Copper, zinc, and quicksilver, are found in the western mountains; coal is plentiful in the north; but the most valuable mineral production is ka'olin, a porcelain[1] clay of the finest quality.

Vegetables.—Rice and tea are the principal objects of cultivation.

People.—The Chinese belong to the Mongolian race. They are ingenious, industrious, and respectful to parents. They are much attached to ancient customs, and have a great contempt for other nations.

Manufactures.—Silk, porcelain, and lacquered ware.

Commerce.—The principal *imports* are opium, cotton, and woollen goods; the *exports*, tea, silk, and sugar.

Government.—The emperor has despotic power. The principal officers are called Mandarins (man-da-reens').

Religion.—Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Many of the higher classes are followers of Confucius. The worship of ancestors is universal.

Political Divisions.—China is divided into 18 Provinces, each about half the size of the Madras Presidency.

Cities.—Peking (Northern Court), the capital, is situated in the north-east, near the River Peiho. The population is estimated at 500,000.

Nanking (Southern Court), on the Yang-tse, was the ancient capital, and though greatly declined, is still noted for its cloth manufactures.

Canton, in the south, was till 1842 the only place which foreign nations were allowed to visit.

1 Fine white earthenware.

Four additional ports were thrown open in 1842: Amoy and Foochow, opposite Formosa; Ningpo, opposite the Island of Chusan, noted for its silk trade; and Shanghai, near the mouth of the Yang-tse, the chief port of China. Other ports were afterwards opened.

Hankow, on the Yang-tse, 700 miles from the sea, is a large trading town. Tientsin, on the River Peiho, is the port of Peking. Chefoo is south-east of Tientsin. Swatow, east of Canton, has a large foreign trade.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—MACAO (Makow), belonging to the Portuguese, and Hong-Kong,[1] to the English, are two small islands south of Canton.

### COREA.

COREA, a peninsula to the north-east, is a kingdom nominally tributary to China. The capital is Seul, near the centre, in the west.

### MANCHURIA.

MANCHURIA lies north of Corea, and south of the Amur. A great part of the country now belongs to Russia. The Manchus conquered China in 1644. The capital is Kirinou'la, in the south.

### MONGOLIA.

MONGOLIA, to the west of Manchuria, includes the great Desert of Gobi or Shamo. The inhabitants are rude Tartar tribes, who wander over the immense plains, subsisting upon their flocks and herds. Urga, south of Lake Baikal, is the chief city.

ZUNGARIA is a territory to the west of Mongolia. Kulja, on the river Ili, is the chief town.

### TIBET.

TIBET, situated to the north of India, forms the highest part of the table-land of Asia, and is surrounded on all sides by ranges of lofty mountains. It contains several lakes, and the sources of the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra.

1 Hong-Kong means *sweet waters*.

Some grain is raised in the valleys, but the people are chiefly pastoral. Sheep, goats, and the *yak*, a kind of buffalo, are the principal domestic quadrupeds.

The Tibetants belong to the Mongolian race. They are strong and hardy. The country is ruled by viceroys from China.

RELIGION.—Tibet is the chief seat of the worship of Buddha, who is supposed to live in the person of the Grand Lama.

TOWN.—Lassa, or Lhassa, the capital, is the residence of the Grand Lama.

### EASTERN TURKISTAN.

A Muhammadan, called Yakoob Beg, made himself master of this Chinese Province for several years, and assumed the title of Amir. He was afterwards murdered, and the Chinese have recovered possession of the Province. Yarkand and Kashgar are trading towns.

### JAPAN.

The Empire of Japan consists of the islands of NIPPON, or HONDO, YEZO, KIUSHIU, SHIKOKU, and many smaller ones, situated in the Pacific Ocean, to the east of China.

PEOPLE.—The population is about 40 millions. The Japanese belong to the Mongolian family.

MANUFACTURES.—Silk, cotton, porcelain, and lacquered ware.

COMMERCE.—Cotton and woollen goods are the chief *imports;* raw silk, tea, rice and lacquered-ware are the principal *exports.*

GOVERNMENT, ETC.—The *Mika'do*, "The Venerable," is again supreme ruler, and considerable advance is being made in civilization.

RELIGION.—Shintoism and Buddhism are the prevailing religions.

TOWNS.—YEDO, now called TOKIO,[1] the capital, in the east of Nippon, is much larger than Calcutta. Yokohama is the port of Tokio.

1 The name means *Eastern Capital.*

Osa'ka, in the south-west of Nippon, is next in size to Yedo. Kioto[1] was the capital of the Mikado. Nagasa'ki,[2] on the island of Kiushiu, was long the only port at which foreign trade was permitted.

## ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Asiatic Russia includes all the north of Asia. The principal divisions are Siberia in the north; the Caucasian Provinces in the south-west; and Russian Turkistan in Central Asia. The area exceeds 6 millions of square miles, one-half larger than that of Europe; but the population is only about 18 millions.

### SIBERIA.

Siberia stretches across the entire north of Asia.

Surface.—Siberia consists chiefly of a vast plain, rising very gradually from the Arctic Ocean to the Altai Mountains, and traversed by the Obi, Yenisei, and Lena, which are amongst the largest and slowest rivers in the world. The Amur flows eastward, forming part of the boundary between Siberia and Manchuria. In the south-west there are sandy plains; the south-eastern districts are mountainous.

Climate.—The north of Siberia lies within the Frigid Zone. Piercing blasts sweep over the country from the Arctic Ocean, and the ground is covered a great part of the year with snow.

Minerals.—Siberia is one of the richest districts for metals in the Old World, yielding large quantities of gold, silver, and plat'ina.[3]

Vegetation.—The marshy plains in the north, called Tundras, are frozen for nine months in the year; the centre consists of plains, some grassy, others salt deserts; in the south, there are vast forests. Barley and rye are raised in some of the warmer parts.

Animals.—The country abounds with wild animals, which are hunted for their soft and beautiful furs.

1 Kioto means *Western Capital.* 2 *Long Point.* 3 A kind of metal very difficult to melt.

PEOPLE.—The population is about 5 millions. Nearly one-half of the inhabitants are Europeans, many of them banished[1] convicts, sentenced to work in the mines. The native inhabitants are chiefly wandering tribes.

COMMERCE.—Metals and furs are the principal exports. Tea, in the form of bricks, silk, &c., are imported from China.

DIVISIONS.—Siberia is divided into two great sections, Eastern and Western Siberia.

EASTERN SIBERIA.—Capital, Irkutsk, near Lake Baikal.

Kamtchatka, or Kamtschatka, is a large peninsula to the east of Siberia.

The Aleutian Islands extend between Kamtchatka and America. The large island of Saghalien lies southward of the Amur.

WESTERN SIBERIA.—Chief town, Tobolsk', at the junction of the Tobol and Irtish, a place of considerable trade.

### THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN PROVINCES.

The country is mountainous, well-watered, and fertile.

The climate is hot in summer, but very cold in winter.

The Georgian women are celebrated for their beauty.

Most of the hill tribes are Muhammadans: the Georgians are Christians of the Greek Church.

TOWNS.—Tiflis, the capital, is situated on the river Kur.

Erivan' is the chief town in Russian Armenia; Kars, to the north-west, was taken from the Turks in 1872.

### RUSSIAN TURKISTAN OR CENTRAL ASIA.

RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIA now includes a great part of the country between the Caspian and Eastern Turkistan.

The inhabitants are fierce, cruel, treacherous,[2] and remorseless[3] slave-dealers. They are Muhammadans, of the Sunni sect, and bitterly hate the Persians, who are Shiahs.

TOWNS.—Eastward, Khokan; north-west, Tashkend; westward, from Khokan, Samarkand, now connected by rail with the Caspian; south-west, Merv.

1 Sent out of a country as a punishment. 2 Deceitful. 3 Without pity.

## Central Turkistan.

Central Turkistan is divided from Eastern Turkistan by the Pamir Plateau.

Central Turkistan was formerly divided into the three Khanates[1] of Khokan in the east; Bokha'ra[2] in the centre; and Khiva (Kee'va) in the west; with some smaller districts claiming independence. Russia has annexed the whole of Khokan, and large portions of Bokhara and Khiva. The two remaining Khanates are virtually subject to Russia.

Towns.—**Bokhara**, noted for its numerous Muhammadan schools, has considerable trade. **Khiva**, south of the Sea of Aral, once had a large slave market.

## Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is bounded on the north by Russian Turkistan; on the east by India; on the south by Baluchistan; and on the west by Persia.

Climate.—The heat is very great in summer, and the cold is severe in winter.

Productions.—Though much of the surface consists of arid deserts and rocky mountains, there are some tracts of great fertility, yielding grain, cotton, and fine fruits. Horses, cattle, and sheep are reared.

People.—The country is inhabited by various rude and fierce tribes, with high and harsh features, long beards, and shaggy[3] mantles of skins.

Towns.—Kabul, or Cabul, the capital, situated on the Kabul River, in the north-east, has considerable trade.

Eastward, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass, **Jalalabad**, on the Kabul, noted for its defence by Sir Robert Sale, during the Afghan war; south-west of Kabul, **Ghazni**, the capital of Mahmud, the invader of Hindustan; south-west, **Kandahar'**, on a tributary of the Helmund.

Near the north-western frontier, **Herat**, which has been repeatedly attacked by the Persians. **Balkh**, in the north, now in ruins, was once a splendid city.

1 Countries ruled by Khans. 2 The name means "Treasury of Sciences." 3 Rough.

## BALUCHISTAN.

BALUCHISTAN is situated between Afghanistan and the Arabian Sea.

The country consists of alternate rocks, mountains, and deserts.

The inhabitants are chiefly pastoral tribes, much given to plunder and bloodshed.

Kelat', in the north-east, 8,000 feet above the sea, is the principal town.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.—A part of Baluchistan has been occupied by the English to protect India, from invasion. Quetta, near the head of the Bolan Pass, is the principal station.

## PERSIA.

PERSIA is bounded on the north by Asiatic Russia and the Caspian Sea; on the east by Afghanistan and Baluchistan; on the south by the Persian Gulf; and on the west by Asiatic Turkey.

SURFACE.—The interior consists of a high table-land, surrounded by mountains. The central and eastern parts are composed chiefly of salt and sandy deserts. Towards the north and west there are some tracts of great fertility. The rivers are few and small. Salt lakes are numerous.

PEOPLE.—The population is estimated at 9 millions. The Persians are lively and polite. The country likewise contains a large number of rude, wandering tribes.

MANUFACTURES.—The Persians excel in the manufacture of carpets, shawls, and sword-blades. Silks, opium, and dried fruits are the principal articles of export.

RELIGION.—The Persians are chiefly Muhammadans of the Shiah sect. There are some Armenian Christians.

GOVERNMENT.—The Shah, or king, is a despot, and without a trial can put any of his subjects to death.

CITIES.—TEHERAN', the capital, about the size of Nagpur, is situated in the north.

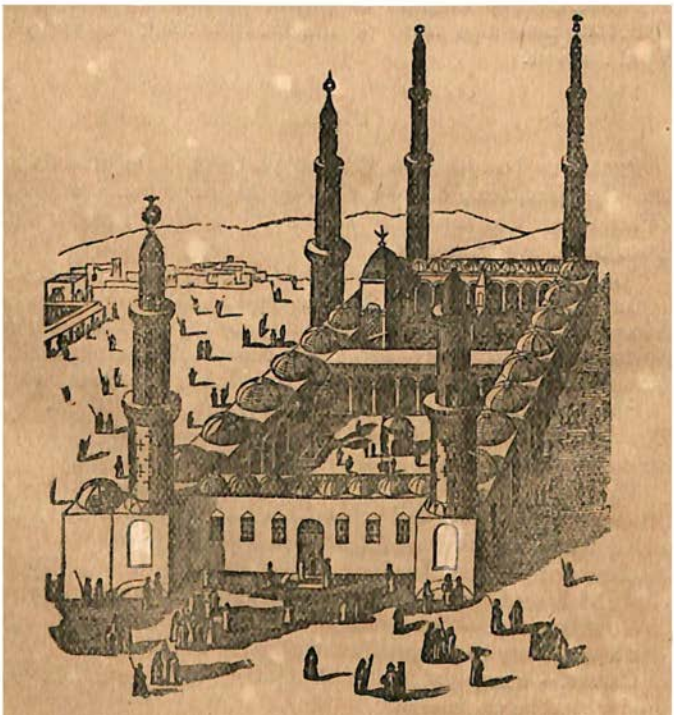
Tabriz, in the north-west, is the largest and most commercial city in Persia.

Ispahan', south of Teheran, was the capital under the caliphs, and still has considerable trade. Yezd, towards the centre, and Meshed, in the north-east, are two chief seats of the caravan trade. Shiraz, east of the Persian Gulf, contains the tombs of Hafiz and Sádi, two famous Persian poets.

Bushire[1] (bu-sheer), on the Persian Gulf, is the principal seaport.

## Arabia.

Arabia is a large peninsula, forming the south-western corner of Asia. It is bounded on the north by Asiatic



*Tomb of Muhammad at Medina.*

1 Properly Abu-Shehr, "father of cities."

Turkey; on the east by the Persian Gulf; on the south by the Arabian Sea; and on the west by the Red Sea.

SURFACE.—A narrow belt of sandy lowland runs round the coast. The interior consists chiefly of a vast plateau, with a hilly region in the centre. Mount Sinai is a celebrated peak between the Gulfs of Suez and Ak'aba, at the head of the Red Sea. A chain of mountains extends along the western and southern coasts. The central part of the plateau is fertile, and there are scattered *oáses;* but much of the north and south consists of sandy deserts. There is no navigable river in the whole country.

CLIMATE.—Arabia is one of the hottest and driest countries in the world. It is subject to a scorching wind, called the *Simoom*, or poison-blast.

VEGETABLES.—Jawari,[1] a kind of millet, and dates form the principal articles of food. Coffee is grown in the south-west.

ANIMALS.—Arabia is famous for its noble breed of horses; but the most useful animal is the camel.

PEOPLE.—The inhabitants consist of two classes. The Arabs with fixed abodes are somewhat civilised. The wandering Arabs, called *Bedouins* (bed'-oo-eens), "dwellers in the desert," are wild and fierce, living by their flocks and plunder. The population is estimated at 6 millions.

RELIGION.—The Arabs are Muhammadans.

TOWNS.—Mecca, the birth-place of Muhammad, is about 40 miles inland from the Red Sea. It is much visited by pilgrims. Jidda is the port of Mecca.

Medina[2] (me-dee'-na), north of Mecca, contains the tomb of Muhammad.

Sana, an inland town in the south, is the capital of YEMEN.

Mocha, near the Strait of Babelmandeb, was the port from which coffee was shipped. It is now deserted.

A'den, near the entrance to the Red Sea, belongs to the English.

Muscat, on the east coast, is a place of considerable

1 Sometimes called *dourra*. 2 Town.

trade, and the capital of the Sultan of Oman, the principal chief of Arabia.

## ASIATIC TURKEY.

ASIATIC TURKEY is the most westerly country in Asia. It is bounded on the north by the Black Sea and Asiatic Russia; on the east by Persia; on the south by Arabia and the Mediterranean; and on the west by the Mediterranean. It is about half the size of India.

The principal divisions are ASIA MI'NOR, SYRIA, part of ARMENIA, KURDISTAN, or Assyria, AL-JEZI'RAH (al-je-zee'-rah), or Mesopotamia, IRAK AR'ABI, or Chaldea; and ARABISTAN, or Turkish Arabia.

### ASIA MINOR.

ASIA MINOR (Lesser Asia) is a large peninsula, lying between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

SURFACE.—The interior consists of an elevated table-land, bounded on the north by ranges of hills extending along the shore of the Black Sea, and on the south by the Taurus chain.

RIVERS.—The longest river is the Kizil Irmak (Red River), the ancient *Halys*, and next to it, the Sakaria, both of which flow into the Black Sea. The Meander (me-an'-der), Hermus, and Sarabat' fall into the Archipelago.

CLIMATE.—The climate is temperate and pleasant.

PRODUCTIONS.—Wheat, rice, maize, sugar, fruits, and cotton, are the principal vegetable productions; but, on account of oppression, agriculture is much neglected.

A breed of goats is found at Ango'ra, furnishing fine silky hair, used in the manufacture of shawls.

PEOPLE.—The inhabitants are chiefly Turks; but Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are numerous and increasing. The Turks are Muhammadans. Most of the Christians belong to the Greek Church.

The principal divisions are ANATO'LIA,[1] in the west;

[1] Anatolia means the same as the *Levant*, *rising*, or the East. It was so called by the Greeks.

KARAMANIA in the centre, and ROUM, or SIVAS', in the north-east.

TOWNS.—**Smyr'na**, in the west, is the largest city in the country, and a place of great trade.

**Scu'tari**, on the Bos'porus, is the eastern suburb of Constantinople.

**Angō'ra**, towards the centre, is noted for its silky-haired goats. **Sinope** (sin-ō'-pe) and **Treb'izond** are ports on the Black Sea. **Konieh**, the ancient Iconium, lies south from Angora. **Sivas'**, the capital of Roum, in the north-east, is near the source of the Kizil Irmak.

**Tar'sus**, on the *Cydnus*, is situated in the south-east.

ISLANDS.—**Cyprus** is a large and fertile island in the Mediterranean, now under British rule.

### SYRIA, INCLUDING PALESTINE.

SYR'IA lies between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean. It is bounded on the north by the Taurus Range, and on the south by Arabia.

PEOPLE.—The Turks are the dominant race, but Arabs are numerous. Mount Lebanon is inhabited by two tribes, the *Mar'onites* and *Druses*, who are nearly independent.

TOWNS.—**Alep'po**, nearly midway between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean,, is the chief city in northern Syria.

**Antioch**, now *Antakia*, on the Orontes, was a celebrated city in ancient times.

**Damascus** is situated on a well-watered plain, to the north-east of Palestine.

**Beyrout**, the port of Damascus, is the largest town on the coast of Syria.

PALESTINE, or the HOLY LAND, forms the south-west portion of Syria. It is a small country, celebrated as the scene of most of the events recorded [1] in Scripture.

TOWNS.—**Jerusalem**, the capital, is one of the oldest and most celebrated cities in the world.

Northward on the coast, **Saida**, the ancient **Sidon**; south of Saida, **Tsour**, the ancient *Tyre*, now a small

[1] Mentioned, described.

village inhabited by fishermen. North of the Bay of Acre, Acre, noted for its sieges. Jaffa, the ancient *Joppa*, is the port of Jerusalem with which it is connected by rail; south-west, Gaza, a trading town on the route to Egypt.

### ARMENIA.

Arme'nia is situated south-east of the Black Sea. The eastern part of this Province was annexed by Russia in the late war.

The country contains elevated table-lands and mountains, interspersed with beautiful valleys. Three empires, Turkey, Russia, and Persia, meet at Mount Ararat on the eastern frontier. Its summit, upwards of three miles in height, is covered with perpetual snow.

The Euphrates flows southward. The Kur, with its tributary the Aras, runs eastward into the Caspian Sea.

Towns.—Erzeroum, the capital, is situated near the centre; south-east, Van, on Lake Van.

### KURDISTAN, or ASSYRIA.

Kurdistan, the ancient Assyria, is situated to the south of Armenia, and north of the Tigris.

The Kurds are a fierce pastoral race, much given to robbery. Their religion is Muhammadanism, mixed with Parsiism and devil-worship.

The ruins of Nineveh are on the banks of the Tigris.

### AL-JEZIRAH, or MESOPOTAMIA.

Al-Jezirah, the ancient Mesopotamia, lies between the Euphrates and Tigris, to the south of Kurdistan.

Towns.—The capital, Mosul, on the Tigris, was once noted for its fine cloths, called muslins.

### IRAK-ARABI, or CHALDEA.

Irak-Ar'abi (Irak of the Arabs), the ancient Babylonia, lies along the lower courses of the Tigris and Euphrates, which unite before entering the Persian Gulf. It was once very fertile, but much of it is now a desert.

TOWNS.—Bagdad, on the Tigris, once the splendid capital of the Caliphs, has still a large caravan trade.

Hilleh, on the Euphrates, south of Bagdad, is situated amid the ruins of ancient Babylon.

Bas'sora, or Basra, on the *Shat-el-Arab*,[1] the united stream of the Euphrates and Tigris, has extensive commerce.

## EUROPE.

EUROPE, the smallest but most powerful and enlightened division of the globe, is situated in the north-western part of the Eastern Hemisphere. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, and the Caspian; on the south by the Caucasus Range, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

The area is nearly four millions of square miles.

GENERAL ASPECT.—Europe forms a vast peninsula, jutting out from Western Asia, and broken up into several smaller peninsulas. It is remarkable for the great number of its inland seas, and the consequent length of its coast line.

### COUNTRIES.

The principal countries of Europe are the following:—

*In the North-West.*

GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, NORWAY and SWEDEN.

*In the North-Eastern Plain.*

RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, DENMARK, HOLLAND, BELGIUM.

*In the Central Mountain-Lands.*

FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, GERMAN STATES, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

*In the Southern Peninsulas.*

PORTUGAL, SPAIN, ITALY, GREECE, TURKEY, ROUMANIA, AND SERVIA.

1 River of the Arabs.

## Seas and Gulfs.

The White Sea, in the north of Russia, is an arm of the Arctic Ocean.

The Bal'tic Sea[1] lies between Russia, Prussia, and Sweden. Its northern arm is called the Gulf of Bothnia; its eastern, the Gulf of Fin'land.

The North Sea, or German Ocean, lies between Britain and the Continent.

The Irish Sea is between England and Ireland.

The Bay of Biscay, noted for its stormy rough seas, is a broad arm of the Atlantic, to the west of France and north of Spain.

The Mediterranean Sea separates Europe and Africa.

The Adriatic Sea is an arm of the Mediterranean, between Italy and Turkey. The Archipelago, or Æge'an Sea, is a part of the Mediterranean, between Greece and Asiatic Turkey.

The Sea of Mar'mora lies between European Turkey and Asia Minor.

The Black Sea forms the northern boundary of Asia Minor. The Sea of Az'ov is a shallow lake, connected with the Black Sea.

## Islands.

In the Arctic Ocean, Nova Zem'bla[2] and Spitzbergen.[3]

In the Atlantic Ocean, Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland.

In the Mediterranean: Cor'sica, Sardin'ia, Sic'ily, Mal'ta, and Can'dia, the ancient *Crete*.

## Straits.

The Sound is the chief entrance into the Baltic; the Strait of Do'ver connects the North Sea with the English Channel; the Strait of Gibraltar joins the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; the Dardanelles (dar-da-nelz'),

1 Sea of *Belts*, or Straits. 2 New Land. Also called *Novaia Zemlia*.
3 Peaked mountains.

or *Helles-pont*,[1] unites the Archipelago with the Sea of Marmora; the **Strait of Constantinople**, or *Bos'porus*,[2] the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea.

### Capes.

**North Cape** is on an island in Norway. **Nordkyn**[3] is the most northerly point of the mainland of Europe; **Cape Ro'ca**, or the *Rock of Lisbon*, in Portugal, the most westerly point; and **Tarifa** (ta-ree'-fa), in Spain, the most southerly point. **Cape Matapan'** is the southern point of Greece.

### Peninsulas and Isthmuses.

The principal Peninsulas are **Scandina'via**, including Norway and Sweden; **Jutland**, in the north of Denmark; **Spain** and **Portugal**; **Italy**, **Greece**, and the **Crime'a** (kri-me'-a) in the south of Russia.

### Mountains.

There are two principal Mountain Regions,—the larger in the south, the smaller in the north-west.

The **Cau'casus Range**, on the south-eastern frontier, contains **Mount Elburz**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in height, the loftiest peak in Europe.

*Volcano.*

1 Sea of Helle. 2 *Bous*, ox, *poros*, passage. so narrow that an ox might swim across. 3 North Head.

The Alps form the centre of High Europe. Mont Blanc [1] (blawng), the highest peak, is nearly three miles in height.

The Ap'ennines traverse the Peninsula of Italy.

The Carpa'thian Mountains are situated in the north-east of Austria.

The Balkan' Mountains extend from the Black Sea westward through Turkey.

The Pyr'enees separate France from Spain.

The Scandina'vian Mountains extend along the coast of Norway.

The Grampain Mountains traverse Scotland.

VOLCANOES.—The principal active volcanoes in Europe are Vesu'vius near Naples; Etna in Sicily; Hecla in Iceland.

## PLAINS AND TABLE-LANDS.

The north-east of Europe is an immense plain, occupying nearly two-third of the Continent.

The Plain of the Danube is next in size, though greatly inferior.

The Plateau of Spain is the largest and highest in Europe.

## RIVERS.

The greater part of Europe slopes towards the south-east; the other slope is towards the north-west.

### *On the North-West Slope.*

The Petcho'ra flows into the Arctic Ocean.

The Dwi'na falls into the White Sea.

The Vis'tula and Oder flow into the Baltic.

The Elbe, Weser, Rhine, Meuse, or Maas, and Thames (temz), fall into the North Sea.

The Seine (sane), Loire (lwar), Garon'ne. Douro, Ta'gus, Guadia'na, and Guadalquiv'er, fall into the Atlantic Ocean.

1 Blanc means white. It is so called from being always covered with snow. Mont Blanc has the same meaning as *Dwalagiri*.

*On the South East Slope.*

The Ebro and Rhone flow into the Mediterranean.

The Po falls into the Adriatic Sea.

The Dan'ube, the second river of Europe, the Dniester (neester), and the Dnieper (neeper), flow into the Black Sea.

The Don enters the Sea of Azov.

The Volga, the largest river of Europe, and the Ural flow into the Caspian Sea.

LAKES.

The principal lakes are Lad'oga and One'ga in Russia; Wener and Wetter in Sweden; Geneva and Con'stance in Switzerland; Garda in Italy.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

Europe lies wholly within the North Temperate Zone, except a small portion within the North Frigid Zone. The climate is milder than that of any other region in the Temperate Zone. The northern parts are cold; the southern, warm. There is no special rainy season.

MINERALS.—Iron, lead, copper, tin, mercury, coal, and salt, are the principal mineral productions.

VEGETABLES.—Wheat, rice, maize, the sugar-cane, tobacco, the vine, the orange, and the olive, are cultivated in the south, and there are forests of cork and chestnut trees.

The vine grows in the warmer parts of the central regions; but cornfields and green meadows form the leading feature in the vegetation. Potatoes are abundant; apples, pears, and chestnuts, are the principal fruits. Hemp and flax are largely cultivated in the centre and east. The trees are the oak, beech, fir, &c.

Barley and rye are raised in the north, and there are large forests of pine. Vegetation becomes scanty towards the polar regions, till at last lichens and mosses are the only plants which will grow.

ANIMALS.—The horse, ox, sheep, goat, pig, and dog, are the principal domestic animals. The reindeer is found in the north, and the camel in the south of Russia. Wolves and bears are the chief beasts of prey.

The birds are not remarkable for beauty, but some of them have very sweet notes.

The silk-worm is reared in the south.

PEOPLE.—The population amounts to about 360 millions.

The inhabitants of Europe belong almost entirely to the Caucasian race; the remainder are Mongolians.

INDUSTRIES.—The people of Europe greatly surpass those of most other parts of the earth in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

GOVERNMENT.—The prevailing governments are absolute or limited monarchies.

LEARNING.—Education is more general than in most other parts of the globe. The greatest discoveries in science have been made in Europe, and its authors have produced the finest works of literature.

RELIGION.—Nearly all the inhabitants of Europe are professing Christians. The three great divisions are: followers of the Greek Church in the east; Roman Catholics in the south; and Protestants[1] in the north. There are some Muhammadans in Turkey and Russia.

## THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

The BRITISH ISLANDS, situated in the west of Europe between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Formerly they were divided into several independent states, the principal of which were England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Great Britain is the largest island in Europe. It is divided into England and Wales in the south, and Scotland in the north.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND AND WALES are bounded on the north by Scotland; on the east by the North Sea; on the south by the English Channel; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, St. George's Channel, and the Irish Sea.

1 The Protestants are so called from their *protesting*, or making a declaration against certain doctrines of the Church of Rome.

COAST.—The coast is indented, especially on the west.

The principal openings in the land are:—

On the EAST COAST: Mouth of the Humber, the Wash, and Mouth of the Thames.

On the WEST COAST: Bristol Channel, Car'digan Bay, Mouth of the Mersey, More'cambe Bay and Sol'way Firth.

CAPES.—On the EAST COAST: Flam'borough[2] Head and Spurn Head, in Yorkshire; the North Fore'land, in Kent.

On the SOUTH COAST: the South Foreland, in Kent; Beachy Head, in Sussex; the Needles, off the Isle of Wight; Lizard Point and Land's End, in Cornwall.

On the WEST COAST: St. David's Head, in South Wales, and Great Orme's Head, the most northerly point of Wales.

ISLANDS.—The Isle of Wight, off Hampshire; the Channel Islands, near the coast of France; Scilly (silly) Islands, off Cornwall; An'glesea, the largest island, off the north of Wales; the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea.

SURFACE.—England is for the most part a level or gently undulating country, but there are a few mountain ranges of moderate elevation in the west.

There are three principal mountainous districts.

The Pen'nine Chain,[2] extends from *Cheviot Hills*, on the Scottish border, to the *Peak* in Derbyshire.

The Cumbrian Group, circular in shape, lies to the west of the Pennine Chain, and contains Scawfell, the highest mountain in England.

The Cambrian Mountains[3] traverse the greater part of Wales. Snowdon,[4] about three-quarters of a mile in height, is the highest mountain in England or Wales.

The Devonian Range extends eastward from Cornwall. The elevation is only about one-half that of the other ranges.

1 So called from the flame, or lighthouse upon it. 2 So called from the old British word, *pen*, a hill. 3 So called from Cambria, the ancient name of Wales. 4 *Snowdon* means, *snowhill*, from snow, and the Anglo-Saxon word *dun*, a hill.

## Rivers.

The principal drainage of England is towards the east; the west slope is next in importance. The south coast drains into the English Channel.

### *On the East Slope.*

The **Tyne**, the **Wear**, and the **Tees**, in the north, flow into the North Sea. They are great coal-shipping rivers.

The **Ouse** (ooz) and the **Trent**, by their junction, form the **Humber**.

The **Great Ouse** falls into the Wash.

The **Thames**, in the south, the largest river in England, flows into the North Sea.

The **Med'way** has a north-easterly course, and falls into the mouth of the Thames.

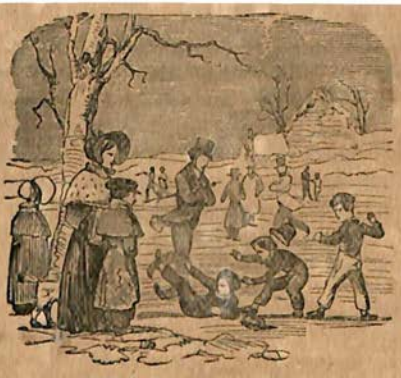
### *On the South Slope.*

The **A'von** flows into the English Channel.

The **Ta'mar** enters Plymouth Sound.

### *On the West Slope.*

The **Severn**, the second largest river, flows southward into the Bristol Channel.



*Skating on the ice in winter.*

The Wye flows southward into the mouth of the Severn.

The Mer'sey flows westward into the Irish Sea.

The Eden flows northward into the Solway Firth.

## Climate and Productions.

Climate.—The climate of England is moist, but temperate and healthy. The western and southern coasts are warmer than the eastern, and receive a larger supply of rain.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, tin, lead, coal, and salt, are found in large quantities, chiefly in the northern and western districts.

Vegetables.—The soil is generally fertile, and the fields are covered with rich verdure the whole year. The trees, however, for the most part, lose their leaves in winter. Wheat, barley, and oats, are the grains chiefly cultivated; rice will not ripen. Potatoes and turnips are grown extensively. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, and strawberries, are some of the principal fruits. The teak does not grow, but the oak, beech, fir, &c., are valuable trees.

Animals.—Horses, oxen, and sheep, are numerous and excellent. There are some foxes, but no dangerous beasts of prey are now found in the country. The fisheries are productive.

## People, Manufactures, etc.

The population of England and Wales is about 29 millions. The inhabitants of England belong to the Teutonic race; those of Wales are chiefly Celtic.

Manufacture.—Britain is the greatest manufacturing country in the world. The chief manufactures are those of cotton, iron and other metals, wool, silk, linen, leather, soap, earthenware, and glass.

Commerce.—The commerce of the United Kingdom is more extensive than that of any other nation in ancient or modern times.

The principal Imports are grain, cotton, wool, sugar, gold and silver, timber, silks, tea, butter, coffee, flax and hemp, wine, and tobacco.

The principal Exports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, machinery and cutlery,[1] coal, linen manufactures, haberdashery,[2] leather manufactures and earthenware.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government of Britain is a limited monarchy, consisting of King or Queen, Lords and Commons.

The *House of Lords* is composed chiefly of peers[3] possessing hereditary[4] rank.

The *House of Commons*, consisting of members elected[5] by the people, has the control[6] of taxation and expenditure.

The Houses of Lords and Commons compose the *British Parliament*.

All laws require the united consent of the Houses of Parliament and the Sovereign.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The standing army of Britain contains about 210,000 men of whom about 70,000 are stationed in India. The navy is the most powerful in the world. In time of war, the army and navy can be doubled.

REVENUE.—The annual revenue of the United Kingdom is about £88,000,000.

LITERATURE.—Education is widely diffused, and England has produced some of the greatest poets and philosophers[7] that have ever lived.

NATIONAL CHARACTER.—The English are noted for their sincerity, honesty, industry, and love of liberty; but they are often blunt[8] in their manners, and proud.

RELIGION.—Protestant Christianity is the national religion.

DIVISIONS.—England is divided into 40 *counties*, or *shires*, and Wales into 12.

1 Articles used for cutting, as knives, scissors, &c. 2 Articles like ribbons thread, pins, &c. 3 Noblemen. 4 Descending from father to son; *heredis*, of an heir. 5 Chosen. 6 Power over. 7 Men learned in science. 8 Rough, not polite.

## Commercial Towns.

LONDON, the capital of England, and the largest, richest, and greatest commercial city in the world, is situated on the Thames. The principal buildings are the Tower, containing a large collection of arms; Westminster Abbey, where some of the greatest men in England are interred;[1] St. Paul's Cathedral,[2] the finest church in Britain; the Houses of Parliament; and Buckingham Palace, the residence of the queen. There are underground railways in different directions. The river is crossed by several bridges, and a tunnel[3] under water. The masts of the shipping resemble a forest. The population is about $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions.

Liv'erpool, near the mouth of the Mersey, in the north-west of England, is the second city in Britain for commerce. It is the great cotton port.

Bris'tol, near the mouth of the Lower Avon, has considerable coasting and Irish trade.

Hull, on the Humber, has a large Baltic trade.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne is noted for its trade in coals.

Do'ver is the sea-port nearest France.

Southamp'ton, northward from the Isle of Wight, is an important mail steam-packet station.

Swan'sea and Car'diff are sea-ports in South Wales.

## Naval Stations.

Ports'mouth, north-west from the Isle of Wight, is the principal station of the British navy,[4] and very strongly fortified.

Ply'mouth (plim-uth), in the south-west, is the second naval station.

Woolwich (wool-itch), on the Thames, and Chatham (chat'-am), on the Medway, are other naval stations.

1 Buried; *in*, in *terra*, the earth. 2 A church with a bishop's seat; *cath'-edra*, seat. 3 A passage cut through a hill or under a river. 4 The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation; *navis*, a ship.

## Manufacturing Towns.

The Manufacturing Towns are chiefly in the northern half of England, where coal and iron are found; the southern half of England is mainly agricultural.

Man'chester, on the Irwell, is the greatest manufacturing town in the world. Four-fifths of the cotton made in England are produced in this city and the neighbourhood.

Bir'mingham, near the centre of England, is the second manufacturing town, and the principal seat for every kind of work in metals.

Shef'field, east of Manchester, is the fourth manufacturing town, and is famed for its cutlery.

Barrow-in-Furness, on the north-west coast, has the largest steel manufactures in the kingdom, and a large ship-building yard.

Merthyr Tydvil, the largest town in Wales, has extensive coal and iron works.

Leeds, in Yorkshire, is the third manufacturing town, and the centre of the woollen manufacture.

Spitalfields, a part of London, and Mac'clesfield, in Cheshire, are the principal seats of the silk manufacture. Not'tingham and Der'by, towards the centre, are noted for their stockings and lace. Norwich (nor'itch), in the east, is famous for its shawls and crapes.[1] Kidderminister, in Worcestershire (wooster), is noted for its carpets; Coventry, in Warwickshire (wor'rik), for its ribbons; Northampton, for its boots and shoes.

*London*, *Liverpool*, *Birkenhead*, *Barrow-in-Furness*, *Sunderland*, *Portsmouth*, and *Plymouth*, are the principal places for ship-building.

## Seats of Learning, etc.

Oxford is famous for its university, the richest in the world.

Cambridge, on the Cam, has a university famous for the study of mathematics.

1 A kind of thin cloth, usually black.

**Dur'ham**, on the Wear, in the north-east, has a small university.

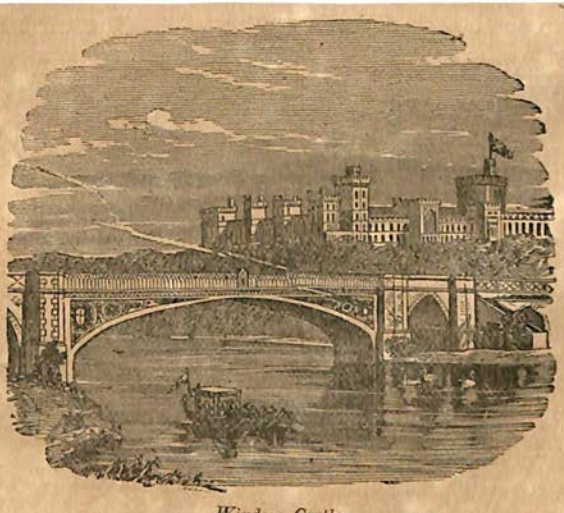
**Eton**, near Windsor, **Harrow**, near London, **Winchester**, south of London, and **Rug'by**, towards the centre of England, are noted for their public schools.

**Canterbury**, in Kent, has a fine cathedral, and the Archbishop[1] is "Primate[2] of all England." **York**, in the north, on the Ouse, is a very ancient city, and the seat of an Archbishop.

**Winchester**, on the Itchen, in the south, was considered the capital of England under the Saxon kings.

## Watering Places.

**Brighton**, on the south coast, and **Scarborough**, on the north-east coast, are frequented for sea-bathing. *Torquay* (tor'-kee), on the south-west coast, is frequented for its mild climate. **Bath**, and **Cheltenham** (chelt'-nam), east of the Severn, are noted for their mineral waters.



*Windsor Castle.*

1 Chief bishop; *archos* (arkos) chief, 2 First in a church; *primus*, first.

## Remarkable Places.

Windsor, on the Thames, contains a palace which has been the principal residence of the English sovereigns from the time of William the Conqueror.

Greenwich (gren'-ij), on the Thames, six miles from London, is noted for its Observatory,[1] from which longitude is reckoned by English geographers.

## SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by the North Sea; on the south by England and the Irish Sea.

COAST.—The coast line is extremely irregular, being indented by numerous arms of the sea, called *Firths* and *Lochs*.

ISLANDS.—In the north, the Shet'land and Ork'ney Islands; in the west, the Hebrides (heb'-rid-ez) or Western Islands; in the south-west, Bute and Arran.

SURFACE.—Scotland is in general mountainous. Three ranges of mountains extend across the country from south-west to north-east: the Low'thers and Che'viot Hills in the south; the Gramp'ians towards the centre; and the Northern Highlands.

RIVERS.—The Tweed, in the south-east, forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland; the Forth and the Tay fall into firths of the same name; the Spey enters the ocean near the Moray Firth; the Clyde flows north-west into the Firth of Clyde.

LAKES.—Scotland contains several lakes, celebrated for their scenery. The principal are Loch Lo'mond, the largest lake in Britain, and Loch Kat'rine.

CLIMATE.—The climate is cold and wet compared with that of England.

DIVISIONS.—The three principal divisions are the HIGHLANDS in the north, the LOWLANDS in the south, and the ISLANDS in the west. The country is likewise divided into 33 Shires or Counties.

PEOPLE.—The population is about 4 millions. The Lowlanders are of the same origin as the English; but the

1 A building for looking at the stars.

Highlanders, or Gaels, are Celtic, and speak the Gaelic language. The Scotch are noted for their caution and perseverance. Though much attached to their native country, many of them leave it for a time to push their fortunes in various parts of the world. Schools are numerous, and the country has produced some distinguished writers.

TOWNS.—EDINBURGH,[1] the capital, near the Firth of Forth, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque cities in Europe.

Leith, on the Firth of Forth, is the port of Edinburgh, with which it is now connected.

Glas'gow, on the Clyde, is the largest city in Scotland, and famous for its manufactures and commerce.

Pais'ley, seven miles west from Glasgow, is noted for its thread, as it was formerly for its shawls.

Greenock is a large sea-port at the mouth of the Clyde.

Stir'ling, on the Forth, has a celebrated castle, and was the favourite residence of the Scottish kings. Perth, on the Tay, was at one time the capital of Scotland.

Dundee', on the Firth of Tay, is the third city in Scotland, and the chief seat of the linen and jute manufactures.

Aberdee'n,[2] on the eastern coast, contains many houses built of granite, and has considerable trade.

Inverness'[2] is the chief city in the Northern Highlands.

## IRELAND.

IRELAND is bounded on the east by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel; and on the south, west, and north, by the Atlantic Ocean.

The western coast is much broken by inlets. Howth Head, near Dublin, and Cape Clear, on Cape Clear Island in the south, are the principal headlands. Rathlin, in the north, and Achil, in the west, are the largest islands.

SURFACE.—The centre consists of a large plain, but there are some scattered mountains in the south and west.

1 Edwin's town. The name is derived from Edwin, a prince of Northumberland, who held it. 2 *Aber* and *inver* both mean *mouth*.

RIVERS.—The Shan'non, the largest river, has a south-westerly course into the Atlantic. The Boyne and Liffey flow north-east into the Irish Sea.

LAKES.—Ireland has several lakes. Lough Neagh (lock-nay), in the north-east, is the largest in Britain or Ireland. The Lakes of Killarney, in the south-west, are noted for their beautiful scenery.

CLIMATE, &c.—The climate is mild and moist. It produces such beautiful verdure that Ireland has been called "the Emerald[1] Isle." The middle of the country was once covered with forests, which are now replaced by immense bogs, yielding an abundant supply of turf, used as fuel, from the want of coal.

Ireland is chiefly a grazing country. Oats, potatoes, and barley, are the principal vegetable productions. Agriculture is backward but improving.

PEOPLE.—The population is about 5 millions. The Irish belong to the Celtic family, but there are many settlers from Britain in the north and east.

The only important manufacture is that of linen in the north-east. The principal exports are cattle, butter, and linen. The trade is chiefly confined to Britain.

NATIONAL CHARACTER.—The Irish are generous, quick-witted, hospitable,[2] and cheerful; but in general they are not so industrious as the inhabitants of Britain.

RELIGION.—The great majority of the people are Roman Catholics; the remainder are Protestants.

DIVISIONS.—Ireland is divided into four provinces:—in the north, ULSTER; in the centre, LEINSTER and CON'NAUGHT; in the south-west, MUNSTER. It is also sub-divided into 32 Counties.

TOWNS.—In the east, DUB'LIN, the capital, situated on the Liffey, a large and beautiful city, with a celebrated university. It is the residence of the Lord-Lieutenant, or Viceroy.

Belfast', in the north-east, at the head of Belfast Lough, is the second city in the island, and the first in trade and manufactures. Cork, in the south, the third city, has a

1 A precious stone of a green colour. 2 Kind to strangers; *hospes*, a guest.

noble harbour, and a large export trade in provisions. Lim'erick, on the Shannon, is the principal sea-port in the west, and has manufactures of lace.

Londonder'ry, on the Foyle, in the north, has a large export trade in provisions.

Armagh (ar-ma'), an inland town, towards the north-east, is the seat of an Archbishop.

Wa'terford, on the Suir (shure), in the south-east, is a sea-port with considerable trade.

### British Colonies and Foreign Possessions.

*In Europe.*

Gibraltar, in the south of Spain; Malta, in the Mediterranean.

*In Asia.*

British India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Cyprus, Straits Settlements, Labuan, and Hong Kong. There are several states in India under British protection.

*In Africa.*

Sierra-Leone (le-o'-ne) and Guinea Settlements, on the West Coast; the islands of St. Hele'na and Ascension, in the Altantic Ocean; Cape Colony, Natal', &c., in the south; Mauritius and Socotra, in the east. There are large tracts under British Companies.

*In America.*

Dominion of Can'ada, in the north; Honduras, in Central America; British West India Islands, between North and South America; British Guia'na, in the north of South America; Falkland Islands, off the south-eastern extremity of South America.

*In Oceania.*

Australia, Tasma'nia, New Zea'land, Fiji (fee-gee) Islands, North Borneo, and part of New Guinea.

The entire dominions of the Queen of England contain 9 millions of square miles, and about 345 millions of inhabitants. They include one-sixth of the surface, and nearly one-fourth of the population of the globe.

## DENMARK.

The kingdom of DENMARK includes part of the peninsula of Jutland, to the north of Central Europe; Zea'land, Fu'nen, La'aland, Bornholm (born'-hom), and other islands in the Baltic; Iceland and the Faroe Islands in the Atlantic; and a few possessions in other quarters of the globe.

The Duchies of Schleswig (shles'-vig)-Holstein and Lauenburg, formerly connected with Denmark, have been annexed to Prussia.

SURFACE.—Denmark is a portion of the great European plain. The western coast is sandy; the peninsula is very much indented by shallow, winding inlets, called *fiords*.[1]

PEOPLE.—The inhabitants of Jütland and the Islands resemble the Norwegians and Swedes. They are quiet, industrious, and well-educated.

TOWNS.—COPENHA'GEN, the capital, is a fine city in the east of Zealand, with a celebrated university.

Elsinore, in Zealand, at the narrowest part of the Sound, was the place where ships on passing through paid toll.

ICELAND is a rocky, barren island, larger than Ireland, in the North Atlantic, on the borders of the Arctic Circle. It is celebrated for the boiling springs of the *Geysers*[2] (gi'sers), and a volcano, named Hec'la.

The Faroe Islands (sheep islands) are situated between Iceland and the Shetlands. The soft down of the *eider duck* is a valuable export.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, now united under one king, together occupy the Scandinavian Peninsula, the largest in Europe. They are bounded on the north by the Arctic

1 The same as *frith*. 2 The name means *boilers*.

Ocean; on the east by Russia, the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Baltic; on the south by the Baltic, the Kattegat, and the Skager Rack; and on the west by the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

## Norway.

NORWAY[1] is a long, narrow country, nearly as large as the Bombay Presidency, forming the western part of the Scandinavian Peninsula.

SURFACE.—Norway is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. The coast is indented by narrow, deep winding *fiords*, and skirted by innumerable rocks and islets.

CLIMATE.—The summer is short and warm; the winter is long and severe.

COMMERCE.—Timber, fish, iron, and ice, are the chief exports; metals, coals, and clothing, are the chief imports.

PEOPLE.—Norway is the most thinly peopled country in Europe. The Norwegians are frank and hospitable. Some of them live to a great age. In religion they are Protestants.

TOWNS.—CHRISTIA'NIA, at the end of a fiord in the south-east, is the capital, and the seat of a university.

Ber'gen and Trondhjem (tron'yem) are sea-ports in the west.

## Sweden.

SWEDEN, nearly one-half larger than Norway, occupies the eastern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula.

SURFACE.—The sea-coasts and the south are flat; the interior rises by terraces towards Norway.

CLIMATE.—The climate resembles that of Norway, but the fall of rain is less.

PRODUCTIONS.—The iron-mines of Sweden are the most famous in the world, and there are large pine-forests.

PEOPLE.—The Swedes are industrious and well-educated. They are Protestants in religion.

COMMERCE.—Timber, corn, and iron, are the chief Exports; metals, coals, and clothing, are the chief imports.

1 Northern kingdom.

TOWNS.—STOCK'HOLM,[1] the capital, is situated at the junction of Lake Maelar with an inlet of the Baltic.

Gothenburg,[2] in the south-west, on the Gotha, is the second commercial city. Upsa'la, north-west from Stockholm, was the ancient capital, and has a famous university.

Carlscro'na, in the south-east, is the principal station of the Swedish navy.

GOVERNMENT.—Though Sweden and Norway are under one king, each has its own laws.

LAPLAND is situated to the north of the Gulf of Bothnia. Part of it belongs to Norway and Sweden, part to Russia. It is a cold, desolate region, covered with snow the most part of the year. The inhabitants belong to the Mongolian race, and are small in stature. They lead a wandering life with their herds of reindeer, which afford them both food and clothing. All of them now profess Christianity.

## RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA occupies the eastern half of Europe. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, and the Caspian; on the south by the Caucasus Mountains, the Black Sea, Roumania, and Austria; and on the west by Austria, Prussia, the Baltic Sea and Sweden.

ISLANDS.—In the Baltic, O'esel (e'-sel), Da'go, and A'land; in the Arctic Ocean, Nova Zembla, Waigatz, and Spitzbergen.

SURFACE.—Russia is, in general, a vast plain. The Valdai Hills, a low range between St. Petersburg and Moscow, form the chief watershed. The principal mountains are the Ural and Caucasus Ranges, forming parts of the Asiatic frontier.

RIVERS.—The Petcho'ra falls into the Arctic Ocean; the Northern Dwi'na flows into the White Sea; the Ne'va connects Lake Lado'ga with the Gulf of Finland; the Duna, Niemen (nee'-men), and Vis'tula flow into the Baltic. The Dniester and Dnieper fall into the

1 The island of piles. *Holm*, means island. 2 The town of the Goths. Swedish name, Goteborg.

Black Sea; the Don enters the Sea of Azov. The Volga, the largest river in Europe, and the Ural flow into the Caspian Sea.

Lakes.—In the north-west, Lado'ga, the largest in Europe, and One'ga, with numerous lakes of smaller size.

Climate.—The southern parts are, in general, warm; the northern, cold; but the country is subject to great extremes of temperature.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, gold, plat'inum, coal, and salt, are the principal minerals.

Soil and Vegetation.—The south-west and centre are very fertile. Finland contains numerous rocks and lakes; the north is marshy, like the *Tundras* of Siberia; in the south-east there are sandy, treeless *steppes*. Wheat is grown largely in the south-west; oats, barley, and especially rye, are cultivated farther north; flax and hemp are produced in the west. About one-third of the country is covered with forest.

Animals.—The sable and ermine, valuable for their fur, are found in the north; sheep, oxen, and horses, are reared in great numbers in the south. Wolves and bears are the principal beasts of prey. The sturgeon fisheries in the large rivers are important.

People.—The population of European Russia is about 97 millions. The Russians belongs to the Slavonic race.

The Russians are behind the rest of Europe in civilization. Many of the lower orders, until 1861, were serfs, or slaves, bought and sold with the estates on which they lived. The late emperor put an end to this system.

Manufactures.—Cloth, leather, and cordage. Russian leather is reckoned the best in the world.

Commerce.—Grain, flax, timber, oil-seeds, hemp, and wool, are the chief exports; metals, cotton, tea, clothing, wines, and coffee, are the chief imports.

Government.—The Government is an absolute monarchy.

Religion.—The Russians belong to the Greek Church.

Divisions.—Russia in Europe is divided into 68 Governments. The principal divisions are Great Russia, or Mus'covy, in the north and centre; Finland, north of the Gulf

of Finland; the BALTIC PROVINCES; POLAND, in the west; WEST RUSSIA; LITTLE RUSSIA, or the UKRAINE, towards the south-west; SOUTH RUSSIA; EAST RUSSIA; and CIS-CAUCA'SIA, north of the Caucasus.

TOWNS.—ST. PETERS'BURG, the capital, founded by Peter the Great, stands on the Neva, and is a splendid city, much larger than Calcutta.

Kronstadt (crown city), on a small island at the mouth of the Neva, is strongly fortified, and is the principal station of the Russian Baltic fleet.

Archangel, on the White Sea, at the mouth of the Northern Dwina, was formerly the only port of Russia.

Ri'ga, near the mouth of the Düna, has a large export trade.

Warsaw, on the Vistula, in the west, was the capital of Poland, once a powerful kingdom, which was divided, about the end of last century, between Prussia, Austria, and Russia, the last obtaining the largest share.

Wil'na, or Vil'na, in West Russia, containing many Jews, is a place of great trade, and the old capital of Lithua'nia.

Moscow, near the centre, the former capital, was set on fire at the French Invasion in 1812, but it has been rebuilt.

Nijni Novgorod (lower new town), east of Moscow, situated on the Volga, had the largest fair in the world.

Kiev, on the Dnieper, was the ancient capital of Russia.

Odes'sa, on the Black Sea, is the greatest commercial city in the south.

Sebas'topol, in the Crimea, taken by the French and English in 1855, was an immense fortress, and the principal station of the Russian Black Sea fleet. Nikolaiev, north-east of Odessa, on the Bug (boog), is now the Russian naval station in the Black Sea. Astrakhan, near the mouth of the Volga, is noted for its sturgeon fisheries.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—The Russian Empire includes about one-third of Asia, as well as more than the half of Europe. The entire area is about 8½ millions of square miles, with a population of about 120 millions. It is the

second empire in the world in extent, and the third in population.

## THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The GERMAN EMPIRE is composed of 26 States in the centre of Europe. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic; on the east by Russia; on the south by Austria and Switzerland; and on the west by France, Belgium, and Holland.

The principal States are PRUSSIA in the north; BAVARIA, WÜRTEMBERG, SAXONY, and BADEN in the south. Some of the small States are not larger than Indian taluks. The total area is about 208,000 square miles—rather larger than that of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

SURFACE.—The northern parts belong to the great plain; the centre and south consist of a table-land, interspersed with ranges of mountains.

RIVERS.—The Rhine, the Weser, and the Elbe, flow northward into the German Ocean; the O'der enters the Baltic. The Dan'ube drains the south, and flows eastward.

CLIMATE.—The climate is cold in winter, and warm in summer, especially in the southern valleys; but healthy.

MINERALS.—Germany produces iron, zinc, lead, silver, copper, coal, and salt.

PEOPLE.—The total population is about 47 millions. The great bulk of the people are Teutonic. Slavonians are numerous in the eastern provinces.

COMMERCE.—The chief imports are grain, wool, cotton, live stock, silk, coffee, and hides; the chief exports are woollen, silk, and cotton goods, sugar, iron, live stock, and grain.

NATIONAL CHARACTER.—The Germans are honest, industrious, persevering, and celebrated for learning and skill in music. During recent wars, they have distinguished themselves as soldiers. Printing and watch-making were invented in Germany.

RELIGION.—Nearly two-thirds are Protestants; the remainder are chiefly Roman Catholics.

## PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA, about the size of the Madras Presidency, is larger than all the other German States taken together. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic; on the east by Russia; on the south by Austria and the German States; on the west by France, Belgium, and Holland.

SURFACE.—The Rhenish Provinces are hilly, and a part of the south-western frontier is mountainous; but in general the surface is low and flat. In the north-eastern districts there are many sandy heaths, marshes, and shallow lakes.

RIVERS.—The Nimen, Vistula, and Oder, flow into the Baltic; the Elbe, Weser, and Rhine, enter the North Sea.

CLIMATE.—The winters in the north-east are severe; but the climate, on the whole, is temperate and pleasant.

PEOPLE.—The population, chiefly German, amounts to about 30 millions. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture. The chief manufactures are linen and iron.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government is, to some extent, a constitutional [1] monarchy.

Prussia is celebrated for its education. All parents are obliged to send their children to school, unless it be shown that they are properly instructed otherwise.

RELIGION.—The majority of the people are Protestants; Roman Catholics are numerous in the west. There are some Jews in the east.

### *Towns in the Centre.*

BERLIN', the capital, situated on the Spree, a tributary of the Elbe, is the first city in Germany, and has a celebrated university. It is much larger than Calcutta.

Potsdam, west of Berlin, has several palaces, and is a large military station.

Mag'deburg, on the Elbe, with a strong fortress, is a well-built manufacturing town. Wittenbreg, on the Elbe, is remarkable as the place where the Reformation

1 According to a system of rules.

under Luther began in 1571. Halle (hal'-lay), in the south of Saxony, has a celebrated university. Stettin', near the mouth of the Oder, is the second sea-port.

*Towns in the East.*

Bres'lau, in Silesia on the Oder, is the second city in the kingdom, and the chief seat of the linen manufactures. Dan'zig (*Danes' Town*), at the mouth of the Vistula, is the largest sea-port. Kön'igsberg (*King's Town*), north-east of Danzig, was the former capital. Mem'el, a sea-port near the north-eastern frontier, has large exports of grain and timber.

*Towns in the West.*

Han'over, formerly the capital of Hanover, has considerable trade.

Göt'tingen, south of Hanover, is famous for its university.

Colo'gne (ko-lōn') is the greatest commercial city on the Rhine.

Aix-la-Chapelle (aiks-la-sha-pel'), or Aachen (ah'-ken), near the western frontier, was the favourite residence of Charlemagne (shar-le-man'), and is noted for its hot springs.

Coblentz,[1] at the junction of the Rhine and Moselle, is a fine city, with considerable trade.

Treves, (trevz), on the Moselle, is the most ancient city in Germany. Frank'furt-on-Main, formerly a free city, was annexed to Prussia in 1886. It is famous for its banking.

Colonies.—Germany lately annexed part of the West Coast of Africa, north of the Cape Colony, part of the east coast of Africa, the north-east coast of New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, and some other islands in the Pacific.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

Bavaria, next to Prussia is the most important state in Germany. It consists of two territories, the larger situated

1 *Confluentes*, flowing together.

to the west of Austria, the smaller, called RHENISH BAVARIA, or the PALATINATE,[1] west of the Rhine.

The surface consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, traversed by several ranges of hills.

TOWNS.—Munich (mu'-nik), the capital, on the Isar (ee'-zar), is a well-built city, with fine collections of paintings and sculpture. Augs'burg, on the Lech, founded by the Romans, is a commercial city. Ratisbon, on the Danube, is strongly fortified. Nu'remberg, towards the centre, is the place where watches were invented, and is noted for its toys. Spires is situated on the Rhine.

### KINGDOM OF WÜRTEMBERG.

WÜRTEMBERG lies to the west of Bavaria, and to the east of Baden.

This state was made a kingdom by Napoleon in 1805. It is fertile and flourishing. The inhabitants are Protestants. Stuttgart (stoot'-gart), the capital, situated near the Neckar, has a large book trade. Ulm (oolm) is a fortified city on the Danube.

### KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

SAXONY, the smallest kingdom in Europe, lies between Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria.

The people are Protestants, and highly educated.

TOWNS.—Dres'den, the capital, on the Elbe, has a celebrated collection of paintings.

Leipzig (lipe'-sik), in the north-west, is famous for its fairs and book trade, and its university is the second in Germany. Freiburg (fri'-burg), in the south-west, is the centre of the Saxon mines.

### GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

This state lies between Würtemberg and the Rhine.

Carlsruhe[2] (karls'-roo), the capital, is a fine city near the Rhine. Mann'heim, at the junction of the Neckar and Rhine, is the chief commercial city. Hei'delberg, on

1 A province under a palatine a count with royal authority. 2 Charles's Rest.

the Neckar, is famous for its ancient university. Ba'den,[1] near the Rhine, is much visited for its baths. Con'stance is situated on the Lake of Constance.

MINOR STATES.

The most important of the minor states are, the Grand Duchy of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN (shver-een'), on the Baltic, to the west of Prussia; the Grand Duchy of HESSE (hess)-DARMSTADT, north of Baden; the Grand Duchy of OLDENBURG, to the west of the Weser; the Duchy of BRUNSWICK, to the south of Hanover; and the Grand Duchy of SAXE-WEIMAR.

The FREE CITIES of Germany are Ham'burg, on the Elbe; Bre'men, on the Weser; and Lu'beck, near the Baltic.

ALSACE-LORRINE (al-sass'-lor-rane') lies west of the Rhine.

Metz, on the Moselle, has a strong fortress. Strasburg, on the Rhine, has extensive trade and a famous cathedral.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AUSTRIA, or the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY, is bounded on the north by German States and Russia; on the east by Russia; on the south by Turkey, the Adriatic Sea, and Italy; and on the west by Italy, Switzerland, and Bavaria. It is larger than the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

SURFACE.—The eastern parts consist of an extensive plain, bounded or traversed by the Carpathian Mountains. The south-western provinces are very mountainous, containing several ranges of the Alps. The Plateau of Bohemia, in the north-west, is enclosed by mountains.

RIVERS.—The Danube flows through the centre, and, with its tributaries, drains the greater part of the country. The northern provinces contain the upper courses of the Dniester, Vistula, and Elbe.

1 Baths.

LAKE.—Ba'laton, or Plat'ten-See, is towards the centre.

CLIMATE.—The summer is warmer, and the winter is colder than in France.

MINERALS.—Austria produces more gold and silver than any other European country except Russia. Quicksilver is obtained in considerable quantities. Copper, iron, lead, and coal are found in several districts. The salt mines, near Cracow, are the largest in the world.

VEGETABLES.—The soil is generally fertile. The ordinary grains are raised in all parts. Hemp is grown in the north; the vine and maize are cultivated in the centre; the olive and rice in the south.

PEOPLE.—The population, amounting to 41 millions, consists of several distinct nations, including Slavonians, Germans, Hungarians, Roumanians, and others.

Agriculture is the chief industry. Linen, cotton, and woollen goods, hardware, and glass, are the principal manufactures. The commerce is not very important.

About two-thirds of the people are Roman Catholics; the remainder mostly belong to the Greek Church or are Protestants.

GOVERNMENT.—The empire is a kind of double state. The German and the Hungarian Provinces have separate governments, but acknowledge the same sovereign.

The principal GERMAN PROVINCES are Bohe'mia, Mora'via, and Sile'sia, in the north; the Archduchy of Austria, in the middle; Tyr'ol, Styr'ia, the Coast Land, and Dalma'tia, in the south. The POLISH PROVINCES, Gali'cia and Bukovi'na, in the north-east, also belong to the German Monarchy.

VIENNA,[1] on the Danube, is the capital of Austria, and the centre of its trade. The population exceeds a million.

Prague (praig), the capital of Bohemia, is a fine city, with a university.

Gratz, on a tributary of the Drave, is the capital of Styria. Salzburg, near the frontier, is noted for its salt mines. Idria, celebrated for its mines of quicksilver, is in Illyria. Trieste (tre-est'), on the Adriatic, is the chief sea-port of Austria. Po'la, south of Trieste,

1 It is so called from the *Wien*, a small river on which it partly stands.

is the naval station. Inns'bruck,[1] on the Inn, is the capital of Tyrol. Trent, on the Adige, is a city in Tyrol, celebrated for a Roman Catholic Council held there from 1543 to 1563. Ragu'sa, in Dalmatia, was formerly the capital of a republic. Lem'berg, the capital of Galicia, is a place of considerable trade. Cra'cow, on the Vistula, was the former capital of Poland, and the burial-place of its kings.

THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCES include Hungary Proper; Transylvania,[2] south-east of Hungary; Slavonia and Croatia, in the south; with the Military Frontier along the borders of Turkey.

Press'burg, the old capital, is situated on the Danube.

Bu'da, or Ofen, and Pesth (pest), on opposite banks of the Danube, form one city, the capital of Hungary.

To'kay, on the Theiss (tice), is celebrated for its wines.

The TURKISH PROVINCES of BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA (hertsch- go-vee-na) were occupied by Austria in 1878.

## HOLLAND, OR THE NETHERLANDS.

HOLLAND is bounded on the north and west by the North Sea; on the east by Prussia; and on the south by Belgium.

SURFACE.—Holland is the flattest country in Europe. Large tracts are below the level of the sea, which is protected from overflowing by artificial *dykes*, or embankments. The country is traversed by the lower courses of the Rhine, the Maas, and the Scheldt, and is covered with a network of canals. The Zuyder Zee runs inland from the north.

PEOPLE.—The population amounts to 4½ millions. The Dutch are remarkable for their cleanliness, frugality,[3] and industry. They are likewise grave, honest in their dealings, and distinguished for the courage with which they have maintained their freedom. About two-thirds are Protestants; the remainder are Roman Catholics.

TOWNS.—AMSTERDAM,[4] the capital, about the size of Hyderabad, was once the most commercial city in Europe,

1 Bridge of the Inn. 2 "Country beyond the Forests." 3 A sparing use of anything. 4 *Dam*, means embankment or *bund*.

and still possesses extensive trade. It is noted for diamond-cutting.

Haar'lem, in the west, is noted for its flower gardens.

Leyden (ly-den), on the Rhine, is celebrated for its defence against the Spaniards.

U'trecht, farther up the Rhine, is noted for the treaty concluded at it in 1713.

The Hague (haig), near the coast, is a handsome town, the residence of the court. Rot'terdam, on the Maas, is the second commercial city in the kingdom.

The principal Dutch COLONIES are, the Island of Java, the Moluc'cas, part of Suma'tra, Bor'neo, Cel'ebes, and New Guinea; Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, in South America, &c.

## BELGIUM.

BELGIUM is bounded on the north by Holland; on the east by Rhenish Prussia; on the south by France; and on the west by the North Sea.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is flat, except in the south, where there are some hills of moderate height. The encroachments of the sea on the coast are prevented by *dunes* or sand-hills. The principal rivers are the Maas in the east, and the Scheldt (skelt) in the west. Canals are numerous.

PEOPLE.—The population is about 6 millions. The *Walloons* (foreigners), in the south-east, are of Celtic origin; the rest of the population, called *Flemings*, are of German descent. Belgium is the most densely peopled country in Europe. French is chiefly spoken.

The Flemings resemble the Dutch in disposition and manners; the Walloons are like the French.

The linen, cotton, and woollen and iron manufactures are very valuable. Belgium is noted for its lace. Trade is greatly facilitated by good roads and numerous railways.

COMMERCE.—The chief imports are grain, flax, wool, and hides; the chief exports are grain, stone, flax, and linen.

*Antwerp Cathedral.*

The great body of the people are Roman Catholics.

Towns.—**Brussels**, the capital, on the Senne, a tributary of the Scheldt, is a well-built city, nearly as large as Madras, with extensive manufactures.

**Antwerp**, on the Scheldt, with a strong fortress, is the chief commercial city in Belgium.

**Ghent**, on the Scheldt, is the chief seat of the cotton manufactures, and has the principal university in the kingdom.

**Bru'ges**,[1] in the west, was a great commercial city in the thirteenth century, and is still of some importance. **Liege** (le-aizh'), on the Maas, or Meuse, is noted for its iron manufactures.

**Ostend**, on the coast of the North Sea, is the second sea-port.

1 Bridges. So called from its many bridges.

## FRANCE.

FRANCE is bounded on the north by the English Channel and Belgium; on the east by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; on the south by the Mediterranean and Spain; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It is about the same size as the Lower Provinces of the Bengal.

SURFACE.—The length and breadth are nearly equal. The surface in the north and east consists of a vast plain, with a few undulations. A central table-land is traversed by the Cevennes (ce-ven') and Mountains of Auvergne (o-vern'). The Ju'ra Mountains and the Alps, including *Mont Blanc*, form part of the south-eastern frontier. The Pyrenees separate France from Spain.

RIVERS.—There are four principal river basins. The Seine flows into the English Channel; the Loire (lwar), the largest river in France, and the Garonne (ga-ron') flow into the Bay of Biscay; the Rhone enters the Mediterranean.

CLIMATE.—The climate is temperate and healthy. The southern districts are warmer than the northern.

MINERALS.—Building-stone, salt, iron, and coal, are the chief mineral productions.

VEGETATION.—The soil is generally fertile. Grain and beet-root, from which sugar is made, are largely grown in the north; the centre is noted for its vines; the olive is cultivated in the south for oil.

PEOPLE.—The population amounts to 38 millions. The French belong chiefly to the Celtic family. Some near the Rhine are of German descent; others, in the south-west, are of Spanish origin.

The French language is derived from the Latin, mixed with German. It is well known in Europe.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people.

France ranks next to England as a manufacturing country. Wine is the most valuable production. Silks and woollens are next in importance. The French excel in works of ornament.

COMMERCE.—The chief exports are silks, woollens, wine,

hides, leather, and brandy; the chief imports are grain, wool, raw silk, wine, cotton, timber, hides, and coal.

The Government, which has passed through many changes, is at present Republican.

The French are polite, lively, and intelligent, but changeable, and fond of military glory.

The great majority of the people are Roman Catholics.

France was formerly divided into 32 Provinces. It is now divided into 87 Departments.

Towns.—Par'is, the capital, situated on the Seine, is the largest city in the world except London, and is strongly fortified. It is celebrated for its splendid public buildings and elegant manufactures.

*Manufacturing Towns.*—Ly'ons, on the Rhone at its junction with the Soane, is the second city in France, and the chief seat of the silk manufacture. St. Etienne (sang-tet-e-en'), south-west of Lyons, is noted for its iron manufactures and ribbons. Rouen, on the Seine, is the centre of the French cotton trade. Lille (leel), in the north, has manufactures of linen.

*Sea-ports.*—Marseilles (mar-sails'), on the Mediterranean is a very ancient city, and the greatest sea-port in France. Bordeaux (bor-do'), on the Garonne, is the second port in the empire. Wine, brandy, oil, and fruits, are principal exports. Nantes (nants), on the Loire, has considerable commerce; Havre (hav'-er), at the mouth of the Seine, is the third sea-port in France; Calais, on the Strait of Dover, was long held by the English.

*Naval Stations.*—Toulon', on the Mediterranean; Brest, on the Atlantic; and Cherbourg (sher'-burg), on the Channel; are the principal naval stations.

Corsica is an island belonging to France, in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Italy and the island of Sardinia.

Ajaccio (a-yat'-cho), the capital, on the western coast, is the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Foreign Possessions.—The principal colonies of France are Algeria, in Northern Africa; Senegal', and Congo Territory, in Western Africa; Cayenne (ki-en'), in South America; the Isle of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean;

PONDICHERRY, &c., in India; TONG-KING and French COCHIN-CHINA; NEW CALEDONIA, &c., in the Pacific Ocean; and some small islands in the West Indies.

### SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND is an inland country, oval in shape, bounded on the north by Germany; on the east by Austria; on the south by Italy; and on the west by France.

SURFACE.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe, and is celebrated for its scenery. It is traversed by ranges of mountains, rising from a table-land. The Jura Mountains divide Switzerland from France; the Alps separate it from Italy. Monte Rosa, on the southern frontier, is the highest mountain in Europe, next to Mont Blanc.

RIVERS AND LAKES.—The Rhine flows northwards through the Lake of Constance; the Rhone flows westward through the Lake of Gene'va, or Leman. The Aar is a tributary of the Rhine; the Inn flows eastward into the Danube.

PEOPLE.—The population is about 3 millions. The Swiss are noted for bravery, attachment to their native country, and love of freedom.

The Government is a federal Republic.

DIVISIONS.—Switzerland is divided into 22 Cantons.

TOWNS.—Gene'va, at the outlet of the lake, is the largest city, and noted for its watches.

Basle (bahl), or Basel, on the Rhine in the north, has considerable trade. Bern, on the Aar, is the seat of Government. Zurich, (zu'-rik), on a lake of the same name, has cotton and silk manufactures. Neuchatel[1] (nush-a tel'), in the west, is on a lake of the same name.

## THE SPANISH PENINSULA.

This peninsula includes the states of Spain and Portugal. Spain is about four times larger than Portugal.

1 Newcastle.

## SPAIN.

SPAIN is bounded on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France; on the east and south by the Mediterranean; on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic.

SURFACE.—The interior consists of an elevated table-land, traversed by mountain ranges, called **Sierras** (se-er'-ras). The **Pyr'enees** divide the country from France, and under the name of the **Canta'brian Mountains**, extend westward to **Cape Finister're**. In the south and south-east, there are fertile plains.

RIVERS.—Five mountain ranges form four river basins, sloping westward, containing the **Douro**, **Tagus**, **Guadiana**, and **Guadalquiver**, which enter the Atlantic. The **Ebro** has a southerly course into the Mediterranean.

CLIMATE.—The climate is in general dry; the central table-land is subject to great extremes of heat and cold.

MINERALS.—Spain was famed in ancient times for its silver mines, but little is now obtained. Lead, copper, iron, and quicksilver, are produced in considerable quantities.

VEGETATION.—The soil is fertile along the coast; the central plateau contains some desert tracts. Agriculture is in a backward state; a great part of the country is under pasture. Wheat, maize, and rice, are the principal grains. The vine, olive, orange, and mulberry abound in the south and east.

ANIMAL.—The Spanish horses, mules, and asses, are noted for their excellence. Merino (me-ree'no) sheep are numerous, and yield large quantities of fine wool.

PEOPLE.—The population is about 17 millions. The Spaniards differ much; but in general they are proud and indolent. Education is in a backward state. Bull-fights are the favourite amusement of both sexes.

Like the other inhabitants of Southern Europe, the Spaniards are rather darker in complexion than the English, and have generally black hair.

For more than a century after the discovery of America in 1492, Spain was the first state in Europe. It is now of secondary importance.

INDUSTRIES.—Manufactures and commerce are both in a depressed state, but improving. The roads are bad. Some lines of railway have been constructed.

COMMERCE.—The chief exports are wine, lead, iron and copper ores, fruit, olive oil, and cork. The chief imports are cotton, spirits, sugar, timber, and coal. The foreign trade is chiefly with England and France.

RELIGION.—The Roman Catholic religion was, until lately, the only one tolerated.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government is at present a monarchy.

TOWNS.—MADRID the capital, situated in the central table-land, is a large and handsome city.

Barcelo'na, on the south-eastern coast, is the chief manufacturing and commercial city. Valencia, Alicant, and Mal'aga, are other sea-ports on the Mediterranean, with some trade. Cadiz, in the south-west on the Atlantic, is an ancient commercial city, very strongly fortified. Seville, on the Guadalquiver, has a fine cathedral, and a large tobacco manufactory.

Cor'dova, on the Guadalquiver, was the early capital of the Moors.

Grana'da, in the south, the later capital of the Moors, is considered the most beautiful city in Spain.

Tole'do, on the Tagus, an ancient capital, was formerly celebrated for its sword manufactures. Salaman'ca, north-west of Madrid, has a university, once among the first in Europe. Valladolid', north-east of Salamanca, also has a university. Saragos'sa, on the Ebro, is famous for its defence against the French. Corun'na, Santan'der, and Bilba'o, are sea-ports on the Atlantic.

Gibral'tar, in the south, is a celebrated fortress on a rock, belonging to the English.

Major'ca, Minor'ca, and Iviza (e-vee'-sa), are islands in the Mediterranean belonging to Spain.

COLONIES.—Cu'ba and Porto Rico (ree'-ko) in the West Indies; the Cana'ry Islands in the Atlantic; the Phil'ippine and Ladrone Islands in the Pacific.

ANDORRA is a very small republic on the Pyrenees, under the protection of France.

## PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL is bounded on the north and east by Spain; on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean.

SURFACE.—Continuations of the Spanish Mountains traverse the country, dividing the basins of the rivers. The principal rivers are the Minho in the north; the Douro and Tagus in the centre; and the Guadiana in the south.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate is mild and healthy. The soil is fertile, but poorly cultivated. Wine is the chief production. Oranges, olives, and figs, are abundant in the south.

PEOPLE.—The population is nearly 5 millions. Education is in a backward state. The people are all Roman Catholics.

The commerce is mostly in the hands of the English. Wine, cattle, and cork are the chief exports.

TOWNS.—LIS'BON, the capital, about the size of Lucknow, situated on the Tagus, has considerable commerce.

Opor'to, near the mouth of the Douro, is the second city in the kingdom, and has an extensive wine trade.

Setu'bul, in the south, is a sea-port, with fisheries and manufacture of salt. Coim'bra, towards the centre, has the only university in the kingdom.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—The Azores, Madeiras, and Cape Verd Islands in the Atlantic; Ango'la, Congo Territory, and Mozambique (mo-zam-beek') in Africa; Goa and some other settlements in India; Macao (ma-kow') in China.

## ITALY.

ITALY is chiefly a long narrow peninsula in the south of Europe. It is bounded on the north by Switzerland and Austria; on the east by the Adriatic; on the south by the Mediterranean; and on the west by the Mediterranean and France.

SURFACE.—The form resembles a boot, the small peninsula of Cala'bria representing the foot, and that of Apu'lia the heel, separated by the Gulf of Taran'to.

The Alps curve round the northern portion. The Apennines traverse the whole length of the peninsula.

Volcanoes.—Etna in Sicily, Vesu'vius, near Naples, and Strom'boli, in the Lip'ari Islands to the north of Sicily, are celebrated volcanoes. Earthquakes are frequent in the south.

Rivers.—The Po and Adige (ad'-e-je) water the great plain lying between the Alps and Apennines, and flow into the Adriatic. The Arno, Ti'ber, and Voltur'no, descend into the Mediterranean from the western slopes of the Apennines.

Climate.—Italy is noted for its clear sky, but it is subject to great changes of temperature.

Productions.—Iron is obtained from the island of Elba; the Apennines are noted for their marble; sulphur is found in large quantities in Sicily. Wheat, maize, the olive, vine, and mulberry, are the principal vegetable productions. Cattle are reared in great numbers, and more silk is produced than in any other European country.

People.—The population is about 30 millions. The Italians are a very mixed people, though chiefly descended from the ancient Romans. They are acute [1] and distinguished for their taste.[2] Education is now spreading. The language, derived from the Latin, is very musical.[3] Roman Catholicism is the national religion.

Italy was celebrated in ancient times as the seat of the Roman Empire, the greatest the world ever saw. It is also noted as containing the residence of the Pope, the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Commerce.—The chief exports are silk, wine, olive oil, coral, fruits, eggs, and sulphur; the chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, and iron manufactures.

Political Divisions.—Until recently, the principal states were, Sardinia and Austrian Italy on the north; Parma, Mod'ena, Tuscany, and the Papal States in the centre; with the kingdom of Naples on the south. The whole country is now formed into the Kingdom of Italy.

Piedmont, the north-western province of Italy, lies

1 Sharp, clever; *acuo* to sharpen. 2 Skill in judging of beauty.
3 Sweet in sound like music.

between the Alps and the Mediterranean, and is bounded on the west by France.

TOWNS.—Turin, the capital of Piedmont, situated on the Po, is a fine city, with manufactures of silk.

Gen'oa, "The Superb,"[1] on the coast, was long the capital of a republic, and is still the principal sea-port of Italy.

SARDINIA is a rugged island, covered with extensive forests, but containing some fertile tracts. It is still in a very backward state. The capital is Cagliari (kal'-ya-re), in the south.

LOMBARDY, called the "Garden of Europe," lies chiefly between the Alps and the Po.

TOWNS.—Mil'an, on a tributary of the Po, has a splendid cathedral.

VENETIA lies between Lombardy and the Gulf of Venice.

TOWNS.—Venice is built on a number of islets[2] at the head of the Adriatic. Canals serve as streets, and boats, called gon'dolas, as carriages. During the Middle Ages, it was the most commercial city in Europe, and the head of a powerful republic.

ÆMILIA, south of Lombardy and Venetia, includes the former Duchies of PARMA and MOD'ENA, with part of the Papal States.

TOWNS.—Bologna (bo-lon'-ya) has the oldest university in Italy. Par'ma and Modena were capitals of Duchies of the same name. Ravenna, near the Adriatic, was the last capital of the Roman Empire.

SAN MARINO (ma-ree'-no) is a small republic, south of Ravenna, which has existed nearly 1,400 years.

TUSCANY, south of Æmilia, was formerly a Grand Duchy. It includes the valley of the Arno, famed for its beauty and fertility. The *Maremma*, or tract along the sea, south of the Arno, is swampy and pestilential.

TOWNS.—Florence, called "The Beautiful," the chief city, is situated on the Arno, and contains noble collections of painting and sculpture. Pisa (pee'za), the birthplace of Galile'o, is famed for its leaning tower. Leghorn is a

1 Very grand; *super*, above. 2 Small islands.

*Venice.*

large sea-port, with straw-plait manufactures; Lucca is noted for its olive oil.

THE PAPAL STATES, or those under the Pope, occupied the centre of the Peninsula. They are now divided chiefly into three provinces,—ROME, in the west; UMBRIA, in the middle; and THE MARCHES, in the east.

TOWNS.—ROME, on the Tiber, was the mistress of the ancient world, and is now the capital of Italy. It contains majestic[1] ruins, and the church of St. Peter, the finest in the world.

[1] Grand.

Anco'na, on the Adriatic, was the chief sea-port of the Papal States.

The NEAPOLITAN PROVINCES include the south of Italy. With Sicily they formed the KINGDOM OF NAPLES, or the TWO SICILIES. The southern districts were the worst governed parts of Italy. The people were sunk in ignorance, and the country was infested by robbers. A great improvement is taking place.

TOWNS.—Na'ples stands on a beautiful bay of the same name, and is the largest city in Italy. The population is 450,000.

Brindisi (brin'-de-se), on the Adriatic, is an ancient sea-port, at which Indian mail steamers now call.

SICILY, the largest and most fertile island in the Mediterranean, was formerly called the Granary of Italy.

TOWNS.—Palermo, the capital, on the north-west coast, is a fine city, with a university. Messina (mes-see'-na), on the strait of the same name, is the chief commercial city. Syracuse (sir'-a-cuse), on the south-east coast, was the ancient capital of the island. Girgenti, on the south coast, has exports of sulphur. Catania is at the foot of Etna.

MALTA, the ancient Mel'ita, lies to the south of Sicily, and now belongs to Britain.

Valet'ta, the capital, is strongly fortified, and is the chief station of the English Mediterranean fleet.

## GREECE.

GREECE is bounded on the north by Turkey; on the west and south by the Mediterranean; and on the east by the Æge'an Sea, or Archipelago.

The three great divisions are HELLAS, or *Continental Greece;* the MORE'A, or *Peninsular Greece;* and the ISLANDS.

SURFACE.—Greece is diversified with rugged mountains and beautiful valleys. The coasts are indented with deep bays and gulfs, and studded[1] with small islands.

CLIMATE, &c.—The sky is generally clear and cloudless. The climate is temperate and healthy. Corn, wine, oil,

[1] Set thickly.

honey, and silk, are produced in some quantities, but the country is mainly pastoral.

PEOPLE.—The population is about 2 millions. The Greeks are a nation of seamen and keen traders; but they are also fond of learning. The Greek Church is the established religion.

The manufactures are inconsiderable, but the commerce is extensive. Small dried grapes, called currants,[1] and olive oil are the chief exports; grain and cotton goods, the chief imports. The Greeks are excellent sailors. Parts of the country are unsettled and infested by robbers.

TOWNS.—ATHENS, the capital, situated to the north of the Gulf of Ægi'na, was the birthplace of the most renowned orators,[2] philosophers, painters, and sculptors, of ancient times. The modern city still contains many magnificent remains of antiquity.[3]

Corinth, on the Isthmus of Corinth, was once a splendid but licentious[4] city. Patras', near the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, is the principal sea-port. Nauplia, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, was for a few years the capital of modern Greece. Argos, at the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, is considered the most ancient city in Greece.

Sparta, in the south, was, next to Athens, the most renowned city of ancient Greece.

Navarino (na-va-ree'-no) is situated in the south-west, on the Mediterranean.

Syra (see'-ra) is a flourishing sea-port on one of the Cyclades.

The IONIAN ISLANDS are a group, chiefly to the west of Greece. Some of the principal are Corfu, Ith'aca, Cephalo'nia, and Zan'te.

## TURKEY IN EUROPE.

The OT'TOMAN[5] or TURKISH EMPIRE comprises three great divisions.—Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and Turkey in Africa.

Turkey in Europe is bounded on the north by Austria, Servia, and Roumania; on the east by the Black Sea; on

1 From Corinth. 2 Public speakers; *ora*, the mouth. 3 Old times; *antiquus*, old, ancient. 4 Immoral, not chaste. 5 So called from Othman, the first sultan.

the south by the Archipelago and Greece; and on the west by the Adriatic. Its limits were greatly reduced during the late war with Russia.

SURFACE.—The surface is hilly. The Hæ'mus,[1] or Balkan,[2] Mountains traverse the country from east to west, and send off spurs in different directions.

RIVERS.—The Danube, with its tributaries, drains the country to the north of the Balkan Mountains. Numerous small rivers flow southward into the Archipelago.

CLIMATE.—The climate is in general mild and healthy, though subject to extremes of heat and cold.

PRODUCTIONS.—Iron is the only important mineral. The soil is fertile, but agriculture is in a very backward state. Wheat, maize, millet, tobacco, cotton, and hemp, are the principal objects of cultivation. Cattle and sheep are reared in great numbers, and considerable quantities of silk, honey, and wax, are produced.

PEOPLE.—The population is about 9 millions, of whom about one-half are directly under the Sultan. The Turks are proud, indolent, and bigoted; but brave, and, in general, honest. Though the governing people, they are less than two millions in number, while there are about 7 millions of Bulgarians, Albanians, and Greeks.

COMMERCE.—Grain, fruit, opium, and silk are the chief exports; cotton goods and metals are the chief imports.

GOVERNMENT.—The sovereign is called the *Sultan;* and his chief minister, the *Grand Vizier*.

RELIGION.—Muhammadanism is the religion of the Turks; the other inhabitants generally belong to the Greek Church.

PROVINCES.—The principal divisions of Turkey Proper are ROUME'LIA; ALBA'NIA, south of the Balkan Mountains; EASTERN ROUME'LIA, with BULGA'RIA, south of the Danube, are under a Prince elected by their National Assembly.

TOWNS.—CONSTANTINOPLE,[3] or Stamboul,[4] the capital of the Ottoman empire, is situated on the Bos'porus. The situation is extremely beautiful, and the city, with its

1 The ancient name. 2 High ridge. 3 The city of Constantine. 4 The City. It is also called *Rūm* by the Turks, from having been the capital of the Eastern Roman empire.

minarets and gilded domes, has a magnificent appearance from the sea. The houses, however, are built chiefly of wood, and the streets are narrow and dirty. It is smaller than Calcutta.

Gallip'oli, on the Dardanelles, is the chief naval station. Adriano'ple,[1] to the north-west, on the Maritza, is the second city in the empire, and was the capital of the Turks before they took Constantinople. Saloniki (sal-o-nee'-kee), the ancient Thessaloni'ca, situated at the head of the Gulf of Saloniki, is the second sea-port.

Bulgaria includes Schum'la, a fortified city in a pass of the Balkans; Varna, the principal sea-port on the Black Sea; Silis'tria, on the Danube, noted for its defence against the Russians; Tirnóva, near the centre; and Sophia (so-fe'-a), the capital, towards the west.

Candia, the ancient Crete, is a large island to the south of the Archipelago. Candia, in the north, is the chief town.

### Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro.[2]

Roumania consists of Walla'chia and Molda'via, north of the Danube. The population is about 5 millions.

Bu'charest, the capital, in Wallachia, is a town of considerable size. Jassy (yas'-se), on a tributary of the Pruth, is the chief town in Moldavia.

Servia is a small kingdom south of the Danube, between Bulgaria and Bosnia. The capital is Belgrade', on the Danube, formerly a very important fortress.

Montene'gro is a wild mountainous country east of the Adriatic. The capital is Cetigne (zetinye), a small place.

## AFRICA.

Africa is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; on the east by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Atlantic. Of the continents, Africa is the second in size, but the least known and the most uncivilized. It is sometimes called the "Dark Continent."

1 Called after its founder, the Roman Emperor Adrian. 2 The name means Black Mountain. It is so called from being covered with forests.

DIVISIONS.—The following are the principal divisions:—

*In the North.*

Egypt and Nu'bia, Trip'oli, Tu'nis, Alge'ria, and Morocco.

*In the Centre.*

Abyssinia, Saha'ra, or the great Desert, and Soudan.

*In the West.*

Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea, and the Congo Territories.

*In the South.*

German South-West Africa, Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic.

*In the East.*

Portuguese, German and British East Africa, Zanzibar, and the Italian Protectorate.

GULFS, &c.—The shores of Africa are rounded, and the coast islands are few. The following are the principal Gulfs: Gulf of Sidra (see'-dra), north of Tripoli; Gulf of Ca'bes, east of Tunis; Gulf of Guinea, near the middle of the West Coast; Table Bay and Algo'a Bay, in the south; Delago'a Bay, and Sofa'la Bay, in the south-east; Gulf of Aden, in the east. Mozambique Channel separates Madagascar from the mainland.

CAPES.—Cape Bon, north of Tunis; Cape Blanco (White Cape), and Cape Verd (Green Cape), on the west; Cape Palmas, in Guinea; Cape of Good Hope and Cape Agulhas (a-gool'-yas) (Needles), in Cape Colony; and Cape Guardafui (gar-da-fwee'), the most easterly point of the continent.

SURFACE.—The interior of Africa, as far as yet known, appears to consist of vast table-lands of moderate elevation, separated from the coast by ranges of mountains. The Saha'ra, or Great Desert, is an immense tract of arid sand, with only a few fertile spots, called *oases*, stretching

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across the continent from the Atlantic to the Red Sea. A great part of the interior is yet unexplored. The Atlas Mountains, in the north; the Kong Mountains, in Upper Guinea; the Lupa'ta Range, west of Mozambique; and the Abyssinian Mountains, are the principal chains known at present. The highest peak yet discovered is Kilimanja'ro, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in height, near the equator, west of Zanzibar.

Rivers.—Africa is the least watered of the great divisions of the earth. The Nile, the longest river in Africa, flows northward into the Mediterranean. The Senegal' and Gam'bia flow westward into the Atlantic. The Ni'ger,[1] with its tributary, the Chadda, falls into the Gulf of Guinea. The Congo and the Orange River flow westward into the Atlantic; the Zambesi has an easterly course into the Indian Ocean.

Lakes.—Eastern Africa contains some very large lakes, as the Victoria Nyan'za,[2] and the Albert Nyan'za, near the equator; Tanganyi'ka,[3] Bangweolo, and Nyassa,[2] south of the equator, with others not yet fully known; and Lake Tchad, near the centre of the continent.

Climate.—More than three-fourths of Africa lies within the Torrid Zone, and it is the hottest and driest of all the great divisions of the globe; but a belt on each side of the equator is well watered. There are in general but two seasons, the dry and the rainy, the latter following the sun.

Minerals.—Gold is found in the sand of many of the large rivers in Central Africa. Diamonds are obtained in South Africa. Salt is abundant in several parts of the continent.

Vegetation.—Much of the soil is barren, but it is very fertile where well watered. Wheat, dourra, and barley, are the principal grains in the north. Oranges, olives, the cotton plant, and the date-palm likewise abound. In the west of Central Africa, maize, rice, the cassava,[4] yams, plantains, sugar, and palm-oil, are the chief vegetable pro-

1 *Niger* means black. 2 *Nyanza* and *Nyassa* both mean *lake*. 3 The name means *plain-like-lake*. 4 A kind of root.

ductions; the east is the native region of the coffee plant. Southern Africa is noted for its beautiful heaths; wheat, the vine, and cotton, are now cultivated there to some extent.

ANIMALS.—The camel, ox, sheep, and horse, are the principal domestic animals. The gorilla,[1] lion, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopot'amus,[2] giraffe, zebra, and ostrich, are found in the jungles and deserts; crocodiles are numerous in many of the rivers. Clouds of locusts sometimes lay waste large tracts; white ants swarm along the coasts of Guinea.

PEOPLE.—The population of Africa is very uncertain; but it is now estimated at about 160 millions. Some northern tribes, and the European colonists in the south, belong to the Caucasian race. The centre and south are peopled chiefly by negroes, in a low state of civilization. The slave trade has long been the curse of Africa. The native governments are all very despotic, and frequently at war to obtain slaves. Polygamy is universal. Christianity exists in a very corrupt form in Abyssinia; Muhammadanism prevails in the north. The great majority of the negroes are sunk in the grossest idolatry, worshipping feathers, egg-shells, or any thing they set aside as a *fetich*. Christianity is, however, spreading among them in various parts.

The greater part of Africa is now claimed by different European nations.

## Egypt.

EGYPT forms the north-eastern extremity of Africa. It is bounded on the south by Nubia, and on the west by the Great Desert.

SURFACE.—Egypt includes the lower valley of the Nile, and a flat triangular district in the north, called the *Delta*, lying between the two principal branches of the Nile.

CLIMATE.—The climate is very dry; rain is almost unknown in Upper Egypt. The heat in summer is excessive,[3]

1 A kind of large monkey. 2 River-horse; *hippos*, horse, *pot'amos*, river. 3 More than enough, very great.

but during the rest of the year the temperature is mild and pleasant. The dews at night are very heavy.

PRODUCTIONS.—The districts watered by the Nile are exceedingly fertile; the rest of the country is a parched desert.

The chief productions are millet, wheat, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, dates, onions, and cucumbers. Crocodiles abound in the Upper Nile.

PEOPLE.—The population consists of Copts, descendants of the original inhabitants, Arabs, and Turks. There are some Europeans, who are called Franks. Arabic is the prevailing language.

COMMERCE.—Cotton, beans, wheat, and sugar are some of the principal exports; cotton cloth, coal, and metals are the principal imports.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government is despotic.

RELIGION.—The Copts profess a corrupt form of Christianity; but the great majority of the people are Muhammadans.

DIVISIONS.—The three principal divisions are LOWER EGYPT, in the north; MIDDLE EGYPT; and UPPER EGYPT, in the south.

TOWNS.—Cairo (ki'ro), on the Nile, is the capital of EGYPT, and the largest city in Africa.

Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, is the chief port, and possesses considerable trade.

Su'ez, a sea-port at the head of the western arm of the Red Sea, is connected by a canal, 87 miles in length, with Port Said (sa-eed'), on the Mediterranean.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—Egypt is remarkable for its early civilization. Its immense pyramids[1] and ruins of magnificent temples, still bear witness to its former greatness.

## Nubia and the Upper Nile.

NUBIA lies south of Egypt. SENNAAR' and KORDOFAN are provinces to the south of Nubia.

With the exception of a narrow strip which is watered by the Nile, the country is composed in general of rocky and sandy deserts. The climate is dry and hot.

1 Buildings with four sides ending in a point.

*Pyramid and head of Sphinx.*

TOWNS.—**Khartum**, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles, is the principal town, and the chief seat of the slave trade. **Sennaar'**, on the Blue Nile, was formerly the capital of an independent kingdom, but is now much decayed.

The Khedive of Egypt claimed the whole valley of the Nile. The EGYPTIAN SOUDAN included the UPPER NILE to LAKES Albert and Victoria Nyanza, with DARFUR and some other districts in the west. A rebellion broke out in 1883, and all had to be abandoned except Egypt Proper. The country is now very unsettled.

## ABYSSINIA.

ABYSSINIA, forming a part of the ancient Ethiopia, lies south-east of Nubia and Sennaar.

It consists chiefly of high table-lands, traversed by rugged mountains. The elevation renders the climate in general cooler than that of Nubia, and the abundant[1] rains cause the soil to be very productive.

PEOPLE.—The inhabitants, estimated at 3 millions, consist of various tribes, who are supposed to have originally

1 Plentiful.

come over from Arabia. They are in a low state of civilization, and occasionally eat raw flesh. Ethiopic, the ancient language, is no longer vernacular,[1] though dialects of it are spoken in the higher districts. The principal exports are ivory, gold, and coffee.

The religion is a very corrupt form of Christianity. The eastern coasts are peopled by the Gallas, a negro race, who often make inroads to plunder the country.

Abyssinia at one time formed a powerful kingdom, but it was afterwards divided into petty[2] states, which were generally at war with one another. The principal divisions are—AMHA'RA, in the centre; TIGRE (tee-gray), in the north-east; and SHO'A, in the south-east. At present they are under one king, who calls himself *The Negus*, or King of kings.

TOWNS.—Gondar, north of Lake Dembea, is the capital of Amhara; Magda'la, south-east, was taken by the English.

A'dowa is the present, and Axum the former, capital of Tigre. Ankobar is the capital of Shoa.

## BARBARY STATES.

BARBARY extends from Egypt to the Atlantic, and from the Mediterranean to the Sahara.

SURFACE.—There are three regions. A strip of fertile land, called the "Tell," extends along the coast, increasing in breadth towards the west; a central plateau, traversed by the Atlas Range, stretches nearly from the Atlantic to Cape Bon; in the south, a sandy region slopes towards the Sahara. There are no large rivers.

CLIMATE.—The eastern parts and others exposed to the sultry winds of the Great Desert, are very hot; along the coast the climate is temperate.

PRODUCTIONS.—Wheat, millet, barley, cotton, tobacco, dates, olives, oranges, and other fruits, are the principal vegetable productions. Dates are so abundant in the sandy region between the Atlas Mountains and the Sahara, that it is called *Beled-el-Jerid*, the Land of Dates. The

1 Commonly spoken. 2 Small.

horses are excellent, and the sheep have very fine wool. Lions, hyenas, and other wild animals, are numerous.

PEOPLE.—Moors occupy the cities; Berbers, the original inhabitants, and wandering Arabs, dwell in the mountains and plains. The Moors are notorious for their treachery, cruelty, and their hatred of Christians. They were formerly much addicted to pi'racy, but this has been stopped by the English and French. Jews are numerous and wealthy. Arabic is the common language.

COMMERCE.—Esparto grass, from the eastern states, grain, and olive oil, are the chief exports; cotton goods are the chief imports.

The native Governments are very despotic. Strict Muhammadanism is the prevailing religion.

DIVISIONS.—The principal divisions are—TRIP'OLI in the east; TU'NIS and ALGE'RIA in the centre; and MOROC'CO in the west.

TRIPOLI, including BARCA and FEZZAN, the largest but most thinly peopled of the Barbary States, is a province of the Turkish empire, under a Pasha.

Tripoli, the capital, situated on the coast, is visited by the trading caravans from Central Africa.

Fezzan, to the south of Tripoli, is a large district, with some scattered oases. The chief town is *Murzuk*.

TUNIS, the most northern, is the smallest of the Barbary States; but it is fertile, and possesses extensive trade. It is now under France.

Tunis, the capital, is a large commercial city on a lake which communicates[1] with the Mediterranean. The ruins of ancient Carthage are in the neighbourhood.

ALGERIA, formerly under a prince called the *Dey*, was conquered by the French in 1830.

Algiers, the capital, situated on the Mediterranean, was long notorious for its piracies. It was bombarded by Lord Exmouth in 1816, and the Christian slaves were liberated.[2]

MOROCCO, or MAROCCO, is the most fertile and populous of the Barbary States. The Sultan is independent.

1 Joins. 2 Made free; *lib'ero*, to free.

Morocco, the capital, is an inland town. Mogadore, on the west coast, is the principal sea-port. Fez, north-east of Morocco, is regarded as a holy city.

### The Sahara, or the Great Desert.

The Sahara, or the Great Desert, lies south of the Barbary States, and extends from the Atlantic to Egypt. The eastern part is often called the Libyan Desert. It is nearly twice the size of India, and is the most parched, barren, and terrific[1] waste upon the globe. Burning winds sweep over it, raising the sand in clouds, and sometimes burying travellers.

Rock-salt is found in the west. Thorny shrubs are thinly scattered over the surface, and there are some oases, watered by springs, containing groves of the date palm. A great part of the population of the Great Desert are Arab Moors, more dreaded by travellers than the lions and serpents with which it is infested. Caravans traverse the Sahara in different directions, halting at the oases. There are no towns. The northern tribes are mostly Berbers; the southern, negroes.

### Soudan, or Nigritia.

Soudan, or Negroland, the Land of the Blacks, lies south of the Sahara, and stretches from Senegambia on the west, to the region of the Nile on the east. The west and south are hilly, but most of the country consists of large plains, watered by great rivers, and separated by sandy tracts. The western half is traversed by the Niger; the eastern includes the basin of Lake Tchad.

The principal states are Bambarra and Timbuc'too, on the Upper Niger; Gando, on the Lower Niger; Sokoto', east of Gando; Bornu, south-west of Lake Tchad; Bagirmi, south-east of Lake Tchad, and Wadai to the eastward. The inhabitants are chiefly negro tribes, mingled with Fulahs, or Fellatahs, a mixed race, partly of negro, partly of Moorish, descent. They are in a low state of civilization,

1 Causing fear; *terreo*, to frighten.

and constant wars prevail for the purpose of obtaining prisoners to be sold as slaves.

TOWNS.—Se'go, where Park, the traveller, first saw the Niger, is the capital of Bambarra. Timbuc'too, near the Niger, is the first place reached by caravans from the north; Sokoto' is supposed to be the largest town in Soudan; Kuka, near Lake Tchad, is the capital of Bornu.

## WESTERN AFRICA.

WESTERN AFRICA includes the long range of coast which extends southward from the Sahara to the Tropic of Capricorn, and from the sea-shore several hundred miles inland. It embraces SENEGAMBIA, in the north; UPPER GUINEA, in the centre; and LOWER GUINEA, in the south.

SURFACE.—The Kong Mountains form part of the boundary between Soudan and Western Africa. In general, extensive tracts of lowland stretch along the shore, but in some cases, as at Sierra Leo'ne (Lion Hill), the mountains approach near to the coast.

RIVERS.—The Senegal, Gambia, Quorra, Congo, and numerous other rivers, enter the sea by mouths, generally hidden under a dense mass of the rankest[1] vegetation.

CLIMATE.—The climate is intensely hot, and so unhealthy to Europeans, that the country has been called the "white man's grave."

PEOPLE.—The population is almost wholly Negro, with a few residents from various European nations. Palm-oil, oil-nuts, and ivory are the principal *exports;* cotton goods, the chief *import*. The slave trade was formerly carried on to a great extent. Fetichism and Muhammadanism are the prevailing religions; but Christianity is gradually spreading.

### SENEGAMBIA.

SENEGAMBIA includes the countries watered by the rivers Senegal and Gambia. Gum is the principal export. Most of it is included in the French settlement of SENE-

1 Growing very high.

GAL, which extends far inland. St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, is the capital. Goree' (go-ray) is near Cape Verd. Bathurst, near the mouth of the Gambia, is a British settlement.

### UPPER GUINEA.

Along the whole coast, English, French, and Germans have established trading stations and protectorates. The principal sub-divisions at present are SIERRA LEONE, LIBE'RIA, FRENCH GOLD COAST COLONY, ENGLISH GOLD COAST COLONY, GERMAN TOGOLAND, LA'GOS, the BRITISH ROYAL NIGER COMPANY'S PROTECTORATE, and the GERMAN CAMEROONS. ASHANTEE and DAHOMEY are two inland Negro kingdoms. Palm-oil is the chief export.

SIERRA LEONE, in the west, is a British settlement, founded in 1787, for the suppression[1] of the slave trade.

LIBERIA (Free State), south-east of Sierra Leone, is an independent negro republic.

The GOLD COAST was so called from the gold found in its rivers. The western part is a French colony; the eastern belongs to England. The latter contains the British settlements of Cape Coast Castle and El-mina[2] (el-mee'-na). LAGOS is a British settlement on the Bight of Benin.

The native state, ASHANTEE, lies in the interior, north of the Gold Coast. The capital is Coomas'sie.

DA'HOMEY is a native kingdom, to the east of Ashantee. The capital is Abo'mey.

The ROYAL NIGER COMPANY'S TERRITORIES extend inland from the coast to Lake Tchad. They include the whole course of the lower Niger.

The German Settlements include TOGOLAND, a small district east of the Gold Coast, and the CAMEROONS, including the Cameroon Mountains.

### LOWER GUINEA.

LOWER GUINEA comprises FRENCH CONGO, the CONGO FREE STATE, and the Portuguese Colony of ANGOLA.

1 Putting down: *sub*, under; *pressum*, to press. 2 The mine.

FRENCH CONGO includes the territory between the German Cameroons and the Congo Free State. The Gaboon and Ogowai are two of the principal rivers. Brazzaville is a station on the Congo.

The CONGO FREE STATE comprises the greater part of the Congo basin, and extends inland to Lake Tanganyika. It is under the King of Belgium. Boma, on the Lower Congo, is the chief station.

The Portuguese Colony of ANGOLA lies south of the Congo Free State. St. Paul de Loanda, on the coast, is the chief settlement. Benguela is a port farther south.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTH AFRICA includes GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, CAPE COLONY, NATAL, the ORANGE FREE STATE, the SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, BECHUANALAND, the BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY'S TERRITORIES, and some other divisions.

It consists chiefly of plains and table-lands, bounded on the south and east by ranges of mountains. The Nieuwveld, Sneuwbergen,[1] and Drakenberg Mountains extend along the south-eastern coast. The Orange River, or Gariep', flows westward into the Atlantic.

CLIMATE.—The climate is hot and dry in the north; healthy and temperate in the south. December and January are the warmest months; June and July the coldest.

PRODUCTIONS.—Diamonds are found in the basin of the Orange River. Gold fields have recently been discovered in the north-east. Wheat, barley, oats, and the vine are cultivated. The lion, giraffe, zebra, and deer are the principal wild animals. Cattle, sheep, and horses are reared largely, and ostrich breeding has been commenced.

PEOPLE.—The principal native tribes are the Hottentots, in the west, an inoffensive[2] people, proverbial[3] for ignorance, laziness, and filth; with the Kafirs and Zulus, warlike races, in the east. The European inhabitants consist chiefly of *boers*, or farmers, descendants of the Dutch settlers, and English colonists.

1 Snowy Mountains. 2 Harmless. 3 Used as a proverb.

COMMERCE.—Wool, diamonds, skins, ostrich feathers, copper, and sugar are the chief exports; clothing and metals are the chief imports.

CAPE COLONY takes its name from the Cape of Good Hope. It extends from the south coast of Africa to the Orange River, and from the Atlantic to the Great Kei River.

The ground rises by terraces towards the Nieuwveld Mountains, which traverse the colony; on the north, arid plains slope towards the Orange River.

TOWNS.—Cape Town, the capital, situated on the south-west of Table Bay, was formerly much frequented by shipping.

GRIQUA LAND WEST, a district to the north-east of Cape Colony, contains diamond fields. Kimberley is the chief town.

NATAL', on the south-east coast of Africa, is a British colony, formed in 1856.

The TRANSVAAL[1] or SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, to the north-east, is under the Queen of England, but has its own government.

The ORANGE FREE STATE, to the north-east of Cape Colony, was formed by Dutch boers. The capital, Bloemfontein, is a small place.

DAMARA LAND, on the coast, to the north of the Orange River, has been annexed by Germany.

BECHUANALAND is a large district north of Cape Colony under British protection.

The BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has been entrusted with the government of a very large tract of country to the north of Bechuanaland and the South African Republic. Matabeleland and Mashonaland are the two principal divisions.

## EASTERN AFRICA.

EASTERN AFRICA includes the line of the coast extending from Zulu Land to the Straits of Bab-el-mandeb. The principal divisions are SOFALA and MOZAMBIQUE in the

1 Beyond the river Vaal; *trans*, beyond.

south, containing some Portuguese settlements; ZANZIBAR and the SOMA'LI Country in the north; and the LAKE REGION in the interior.

The coasts are in general low, in some parts sandy, in others marshy. A chain of mountains, some of whose peaks are covered with perpetual snow, bounds the interior table-land which includes the Lake Region. The **Albert Nyanza** and **Victoria Nyanza** in the north, **Tanganyika** in the centre, **Bangweolo** and **Nyassa** in the south, are some of the largest lakes; but there are several others not yet fully known.

The **Zambesi**, the principal river, flows eastward into the Mozambique Channel.

Ivory, spices, gums, and oil are the chief *exports;* cotton goods and beads, the chief *imports.* Arabs and Gujaratis are the principal merchants. The slave trade is carried on to a great extent; but efforts are being made by the British Government for its suppression. There are no roads, and goods are carried chiefly by men.

The inhabitants consist chiefly of Negro tribes, sunk in barbarism and superstition. A corrupt form of Christianity is professed by some in the Portuguese settlements, and a number of the Northern tribes are Muhammadans; but Fetichism is the prevailing religion.

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.—**Mozambique**, on an island, is the chief of the Portuguese settlements.

ZANZIBAR', formerly under the Sultan of Muscat, is now independent. **Zanzibar**, the capital, on an island, is the largest town in Eastern Africa, and has considerable trade.

The Germans have lately annexed a large tract of country, north of Zanzibar, including the mountain Kilimanjaro.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA extends along the coast from German East Africa to the river Juba, and inland beyond the Albert Nyanza. The chief station is **Mombasa**, on an island. **Uganda** is a district north-west of the Victoria Nyanza.

### Islands of Africa.

Soco'tra is an island east from Cape Guardafui, noted for its aloes. It was lately annexed by England.

Madagascar, to the east of the continent, is a large island, greater in size than the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It is traversed by mountains from north to south. The interior is cool and healthy; the coasts are hot and subject to fever. The soil is very fertile, and cattle are numerous. The inhabitants are of Malayan origin. The Queen is a Christian, and Christianity has made great progress in the island.

Tananarivo, near the centre, is the capital. Tamatave (tam-a-tave'), on the east coast, is the principal sea-port.

Bourbon, or Reunion, is an island belonging to France, to the east of Madagascar. Sugar is the principal production.

Mauritius[1] is a fertile island belonging to Britain, to the east of Madagascar. Sugar is the chief object of cultivation. The capital is Port Louis.

St. Hele'na is a small island in the Atlantic, celebrated as the place of exile of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Cape Verd Islands are a group to the west of Cape Verd, belonging to Portugal.

The Cana'ry Islands, belonging to Spain, lie south-west of Morocco. Teneriffe (ten'-er-iff), the largest, contains a lofty volcanic peak.

Madeira, north from the Canary Islands, belongs to Portugal, and is famed for its mild climate and excellent wine. Funchal (fun'-shal) is the capital.

## AMERICA.

America is situated between the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the Pacific on the west, and the Arctic on the north. It consists of two great divisions, North and South America, which are joined together by the Isthmus of Panama', or Da'rien.

The area of America is nearly 16 million square miles.

General Aspect.—North and South America are each

1 So called by the Dutch after Prince Maurice of Holland.

triangular in shape, with the point towards the south. North America is distinguished for its *lakes*, and South America for its *rivers*, the largest in the world.

North America resembles Europe in having deeply indented coasts and extensive inland seas; South America is like Africa in having a margin little broken. Both divisions of the continent have an immense mountain chain, running north and south near the western shore, and abounding with volcanoes; a low ridge on the opposite side; and a vast central plain, watered by great rivers. The general slope is eastwards.

VEGETABLES.—Maize, the potato, tobacco, the pine-apple, the cinchona tree (sin-ko'-na), yielding quinine, and many other plants, came originally from America. Wheat, rice, the sugar-cane, cotton, &c., were brought to America by Europeans.

ANIMALS.—When America was discovered by Columbus, it had no cattle, sheep, or horses: the llama and alpac'a were the only beasts of burden. Lions and tigers are not found in America; but there are smaller beasts of prey, called the puma and jaguar (jag-u-ar'), which somewhat resemble them. Turkeys came first from America.

PEOPLE.—The *population* of America is about 120 millions. North America contains about 88 millions of inhabitants; South America, 33 millions.

## NORTH AMERICA.

The principal divisions of North America, are:— in the north, BRITISH AMERICA; in the centre, the UNITED STATES; in the south, MEXICO, GUATEMA'LA, SALVADOR', HONDU'RAS, NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA (ree'-ka), and the WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

GULFS.—The principal openings into the land are **Baffin Bay**,[1] west of Greenland; **Hudson Bay**,[2] a vast inland sea, communicating with the Atlantic; the **Gulf of St. Lawrence**, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; the **Gulf of Mexico**, to the south of the United States;

1 So called from Baffin, who explored it in 1611. 2 Discovered by Hudson in 1610.

the Caribbean Sea, between the West India Islands and South America; and on the West Coast, which is very little broken, the Gulf of California.

Islands.—Greenland, in the north-east; Southampton, Cockburn, and Melville Islands, in the north; Newfoundland, south-east of Labrador; Cape Breton and Prince Edward Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the West India Islands, between North and South America; Vancou'ver and Queen Charlotte Islands, west of British America.

Peninsulas.—The chief peninsulas are those of Labrador' and Nova Scotia in the east; Florida and Yucatan' in the south; Lower California in the south-west, and Alaska in the north-west.

Straits.—Davis Strait,[1] between Baffin Bay and the Atlantic; Hudson Strait, between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic; Strait of Belle-isle (bel-eel'), between Labrador and Newfoundland; Behring Strait, between America and Asia.

Capes.—Cape Farewell', south of Greenland; Cape Race, south of Newfoundland; Cape Sable, south of Florida; Prince of Wales Cape, at Behring Strait.

Surface.—North America has a great Central Plain, extending northward from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. It is bounded on the east by a low range, called the Alleghany, or Apalachian, Mountains, and on the west by the Rocky Mountains, a continuation of the Andes. Most of the continent west of the Rocky Mountains forms a high table-land. Detached ranges extend along the coast. Mount St. Elias, on the north-west coast, and the volcano Popoca'tepetl (Mountain of Smoke) in Mexico, each nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the sea, are the highest points in North America.

Rivers.—The Mackenzie and the Great Fish River flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskat'chewan,[2] called in its lower course the Nelson, enters Hudson Bay; the St. Lawrence, from the Canadian lakes, flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the Hudson joins the Atlantic

1 Discovered by Davis in 1585. 2 "Swift current."

at New York; the Susquehan'na has a southerly course into Chesapeake Bay. The Mississip'pi[1] flows southward into the Gulf of Mexico. It receives from the east the Illinois' and the Ohi'o with its tributary the Tennessee'; and from the west the Red River, Arkan'sas, and Missou'ri.[2] The Colora'do[3] of Texas and Rio Grande del Nor'te (Great River of the North) fall into the Gulf of Mexico; the Sacramento, and Columbia, flow westward into the Pacific; and the Colorado (west) rises in the Rocky Mountains and runs through Utah and Arizona into the Gulf of California.

Lakes.—There are three groups of lakes. The principal group consists of five lakes in the basin of the St. Lawrence. Lake Superior, larger than Mysore, is the largest freshwater lake on the globe. It is connected with Lakes Michigan (mish'-e-gan) and Hu'ron, each nearly as large as Ceylon, which communicate with Lakes Erie (ee'ree) and Onta'rio, and are drained by the St. Lawrence. The northern group, next in size, consists of the Athabas'ca, Great Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake, in the basin of the Mackenzie River. The third group consists of Lake Winnipeg and some smaller lakes, drained by the Nelson. The Great Salt Lake, lies west of the Rocky Mountains; Lake Nicaragua is in Central America.

Climate.—North America is generally colder than the Old World. The eastern side of the continent is colder than the western. In part of the table-land to the west of the Rocky Mountains, scarcely any rain falls. Destructive hurricanes sometimes occur among the West India Islands.

Productions.—Gold is obtained in considerable quantities in British Columbia and California; silver in Nevada and Mexico; copper, iron, coal, and salt are found in various parts. Portions of the Western Plateau are barren and treeless; but much of the Central Plain consists of alternate forests and grassy plains called *prairies*. Cultivation is rapidly spreading. Wheat and corn are raised in the central districts; rice, sugar, and cotton are

1 "Great and long River." 2 "Muddy River." 3 "Coloured River."

grown in the south. The sugar-maple is plentiful in the United States; the mahogany and logwood are valuable trees, found in the south. Horses, cattle, and sheep are numerous; and there are several species of deer, some of them, as the moose, of large size. Bears are the principal beasts of prey. The rattlesnake is a very deadly serpent.

PEOPLE.—The original inhabitants are called American Indians. European settlers now form the bulk of the population. Negroes from Africa are numerous in the south. The Protestant religion prevails in the United States; the Roman Catholic, from Mexico southwards. Many of the Indians are still heathen.

## GREENLAND.

GREENLAND,[1] or Danish America, is supposed to be a very large island[2] in the north-east. It is a rocky, desolate[3] country, mostly covered with perpetual snow and ice. There are a few Danish settlers on the south-west coast; but the inhabitants are chiefly barbarous tribes, called Esquimaux (es-ki-mo'), who subsist mostly by fishing.

## BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Atlantic; on the south by the United States; and on the west by the Pacific and Alaska. It is more than twice the size of India; but the population is only about 5 millions.

The two divisions are the DOMINION OF CAN'ADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Dominion of Canada includes the following Provinces:—MANITOBA', the NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, ONTA'RIO, formerly Upper Canada, QUEBEC', formerly Lower Canada, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The vast region stretching northward from Canada and the United States to the dreary and desolate shores of the Arctic Ocean, was formerly called the HUDSON BAY

1 It was so called from the green moss growing on its shores. 2 It may be a group of islands bound together by ice. 3 Uninhabited, lonely; *solus*, alone.

*Esquimaux* or *Eskimo.*

TERRITORY, but is now termed the NORTH-WEST TERRITORY. It is in general an immense plain, sloping to the north and east. A chain of lakes extends from Canada to the Arctic Ocean; the southern discharging their waters into Hudson Bay, the northern into the Mackenzie River. The climate is very severe; the ice on the lakes is sometimes eight feet in thickness. The few inhabitants are Esquimaux in the north, and Indians in the south, who subsist by hunting and fishing. The only trade is that of furs.

During the last three centuries, several attempts have been made to discover a north-west route to India, but the ice has prevented any ship from making the passage, though travellers have crossed the continent by land. Many lives have been lost in these expeditions. Sir John Franklin, who sailed in 1845, perished with all his men.

MANITOBA', formerly called the **Red River Settlement**, lies south of Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. **Winnipeg** is the chief town.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, forming the south-western part of British North America, includes **Vancouver Island** and **Queen Charlotte Islands.** The chief products are gold, coal and timber.

CANADA PROPER is divided by the Ottawa River into ONTARIO and QUEBEC'. Ontario extends along the northern

borders of the great lakes; Quebec lies on both sides of the St. Lawrence.

The summers are hot, but the winters are long and severe. The soil is in general fertile, and yields abundant crops of wheat, maize, and flax. A great part of the country is covered with forest. Timber, floated down the Ottawa in large rafts, is one of the principal exports.

The inhabitants of Ontario are chiefly British settlers, and Protestant in religion; Quebec is mostly peopled by French descendants, who are Roman Catholics.

Towns.—**Toron'to**, near the west end of Lake Ontario, is the largest town in Upper Canada. **Kingstown** is a commercial city, near the issue of the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario.

Ot'tawa, on the river Ottawa, is the capital of the Dominion of Canada.

The Province of Quebec contains **Montreal'** (mont-re-all'), on an island in the St. Lawrence, the largest town in the Dominion; and **Quebec'**, on the St. Lawrence, strongly fortified.

New Brunswick lies between Maine, one of the United States, and Nova Scotia. Its surface is covered with dense forests. Timber is largely exported, and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. **Fredericton**, on the river St. John, is the capital. **St. John**, near the mouth of the river St. John, is noted for its shipbuilding.

Nova Sco'tia (New Scotland) is a peninsula to the east of New Brunswick. It is a cold, moist country, rich in iron and coal. The timber trade and fisheries are valuable. **Halifax**, the capital, on the east coast, possesses a noble harbour, and has regular steam communication with Britain. Cape Breton Island, north-east of Nova Scotia, is included in the Province. Prince Edward Island lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, north of Nova Scotia.

The Dominion of Canada is governed by a Governor-General, appointed by the Queen of England, a Council, and a Parliament. Each Province has also its local legislature.

Newfoundland is a large rugged island, separated from Labrador by the **Strait of Belle-isle** (bel-eel'). The

climate is damp and cold. The chief importance of the island arises from its valuable cod-fisheries on the Great Bank of Newfoundland. The capital is St. John's, in the south-east, the nearest American town to Europe.

## The United States.

The United States, nearly as large as Europe, are bounded on the north by British America and the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Atlantic; on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico; and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Surface.—The United States may be divided into five great sections: the Atlantic Slope, the Central Plain, the Western Plateau, the Pacific Slope, and the cold, desolate region of Alaska, formerly Russian America.

Rivers.—There is no country in the world, of equal extent, so well watered as the United States. The Connecticut (con-net'-i-kut), Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, and Poto'mac, flow eastward into the Atlantic. The Mississippi, flowing southward into the Gulf of Mexico, receives on the east the Wiscon'sin, Illinois, and Ohi'o; on the west, the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red River. The Colora'do falls into the Gulf of California; the Sacramento and Columbia flow westward into the Pacific.

Climate.—The climate is cold in the north-east, temperate in the middle, and warm in the south.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, and coal, are found in great abundance; gold and silver are obtained in California and Neva'da; there are oil wells in some of the States.

Vegetation.—Alaska and some parts of the Western Plateau are barren; but in general the soil is fertile. In the Mississippi Valley there are immense *prairies*, covered with grass but destitute of trees. Maize, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, flax, hemp, and timber are the principal vegetable productions.

Animals.—Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are the principal domestic animals. Deer and bison are numerous on the prairies. Bears are found in some of the forests. The

mocking-bird is remarkable for its power of imitating sounds.

PEOPLE.—The population, about 63 millions, is rapidly increasing, partly by people pouring into the country from Europe. About 54 millions are of European descent or natives of Europe; about 9 millions are Negroes; and about 300,000 are Indians.

The people are distinguished for their activity and intelligence.

COMMERCE.—The commerce is very extensive, and is second only to that of Britain. The principal *imports* are sugar, coffee, woollen and cotton goods, silks, metals, and hardware; the *exports* are cotton, grain, kerosine oil, bacon, timber, and tobacco.

The railways of the United States are about 170,000 miles in length.

Education is very general in the Northern States. The inhabitants are chiefly Protestants, but no religion is established by law.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government is a Fed'eral Republic,[1] consisting of a President, a House of Senators, and a House of Representatives. Each State is independent in the management of its own affairs. At present there are 44 States and 5 Territories, besides Alaska and the small District of Columbia, containing Washington, the capital.

DIVISIONS.—The six **Northern or New England States** are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont', Massachu'setts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The seven **Middle Atlantic States** are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylva'nia, Del'aware, Maryland, Virgin'ia, and West Virginia.

The four **Southern Atlantic States** are North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Flor'ida.

The twelve **North-Central States** are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.

1 Composed of states joined together; *fœdus*, a league.

The seven South Central States are Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Lousiana, Texas, Arkansas.

The eight Western States are Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California.

The Territories are Oklahama, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Indian Territory, and Alaska.

Alaska, purchased from Russia a few years ago, is a large, cold, desolate region, inhabited by savage tribes, with a few white settlers, engaged in collecting furs.

Towns.—Washington, in Columbia on the Poto'mac, is the capital, and the place where Congress meets.

New York, on an island at the mouth of the Hudson, is the largest city in America, and the second commercial city in the world. The population is about 12 lakhs.

Brooklyn, on Long Island, opposite New York, is the third city for population in the Republic.

Philadel'phia,[1] in Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, is the third city in the United States, and its distinguished for its literary[2] and benevolent[3] institutions.

Pittsburg, on the Ohio, in the west of Pennsylvania, is the chief seat of the iron manufactures.

Boston, on the east coast, the capital of Massachusetts, has the largest trade next to New York.

Baltimore, in Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay, has large exports of flour. Richmond, on the James River, is the capital of Virginia. Charleston, in South Carolina, is the chief port in the south-east. Mobile (mo-beel'), in Alabama, is the second cotton port. New Orleans, in Louisiana, is situated on the Mississippi, about a hundred miles from its mouth. It is the chief commercial city in the south, and the seat of the cotton trade.

Cincinna'ti, on the Ohio, is noted for its pork market and large agricultural exports. Chicago (she-kaw'-go) in Illinois, on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, has a large trade in provisions. It is now the second city

1 The name means brotherly love; *philos*, loving, *adelphos*, brother. 2 Belonging to learning; *litera*, a letter. 3 Wishing to do good, charitable; *bene*, well; *volens*, wishing.

in the States, and promises to be the first. A great *World's Fair* was held here in 1893.

St. Louis, in Missouri, a little below the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi, is a place of great trade, and the sixth city for population. Salt Lake City is the capital of Utah, and the chief seat of the Mormons. San Francisco, on the Pacific, is the largest city in California, and exports large quantities of grain, gold and quicksilver.

## Mexico.

Mexico, about half the size of India, is bounded on the north by the United States; on the east by the United States and the Gulf of Mexico; on the South by Central America; and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Surface.—The interior consists of an elevated table-land, traversed from north to south by ranges of mountains, containing several lofty volcanoes in the south. The eastern coasts are low. The principal river is the Rio Grande del Nor'te, which forms the north-eastern boundary.

Climate.—The coasts are hot and unhealthy; the climate of the interior is mild and salubrious.

Productions.—The silver mines of Mexico are among the richest in the world, but, on account of the unsettled state of the country, the produce has greatly declined.[1] Maize is the most common article of cultivation. Plantains, the cassava, and cotton are grown largely in the warmer districts. The cochineal insect, which affords a beautiful red dye, is reared extensively.

People.—The population is about 11 millions. One third are of Indian descent; the descendants of the Spaniards, though not very numerous, are influential; the rest are mixed races. *Spanish* is generally spoken.

The roads are wretched and infested by robbers. There are few manufactures and but little commerce. Silver and timber are the chief *exports*. The Government is a republic, badly administered. Education is neglected. The religion is Roman Catholic. The churches contain numerous rich ornaments.

1 Become less; *de*, down, *clino*, to bend.

TOWNS.—Mexico, the capital, situated on a beautiful plain 7,500 feet above the sea, contains some splendid public buildings.

Puebla, south-east of Mexico, is the second city in population. Guadalaxara (gwa-da-la-chah'-ra), north-west of Mexico, is the third city of the republic. Vera Cruz (kroos), (True Cross), on the Gulf of Mexico, is the principal sea-port. Acapul'co, on the Pacific, was once celebrated for its commerce.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

CENTRAL AMERICA is a narrow strip of country lying between Mexico and Panama. High lands, in the form of ridges and table-lands, traverse the interior in the direction of its length, interrupted by the Plain of Nicaragua. Many of the mountains are volcanic, and earthquakes are sometimes very destructive.

The lower parts of the country are hot and unhealthy; the elevated districts are temperate and salubrious. Mines of silver abound, but are little wrought. Indigo, mahogany, logwood, coffee, and cochineal are the principal productions. The inhabitants consist of the same races as are found in Mexico.

Central America is now chiefly occupied by the five republics of GUATEMA'LA, the most populous; NICARAGUA, the largest; SAN SALVADOR', the smallest; HONDU'RAS, and COSTA RICA.

TOWNS.—New Guatemala is the largest town in Central America. Old Guatemala was twice destroyed by earthquakes. Leon, the capital of Nicaragua, is next in size. San Jose is the capital of Costa Rica. Truxillo (troo-heel'-yo), on the Caribbean Sea, is a sea-port of Honduras.

BELIZE, or BRITISH HONDURAS, south of Yucatan, is a small English Colony, with large exports of mahogany and logwood. The chief town is Belize (bay-leez'), a sea-port.

## West Indies.

The West Indies consist of several groups of islands, extending in the form of an arch between Florida and the mouths of the Orino'co.

The Islands comprise three principal groups: the Baha'mas, south-east of Florida; the Greater Antilles (an-teel'), north of the Caribbean Sea; the Lesser Antilles, east of the Caribbean Sea.

Climate and Productions.—The climate, except in elevated districts, is hot, though relieved[1] by daily sea-breezes. Hurricanes are sometimes very destructive, and earthquakes are felt occasionally. Maize, yams, and cassava are the chief articles of food. Sugar, rum, tobacco, coffee, and molasses[2] are the principal *exports*.

People.—The entire population is about 6 millions. About one-sixth are Whites; the remainder are Negroes and Mulattoes. All the Islands, except Hayti, are subject to European powers.

The Spanish Islands are Cuba, the largest of the West India Islands, and Porto Rico. Havana,[3] the capital of Cuba, is a large commercial city, noted for its cigars.

Hayti, or San Domingo, is, next to Cuba, the largest of the West India Islands. It is divided into two independent republics. The Negro Republic of Hayti includes the western portion of the Island. The capital is Port-au-Prince. The eastern portion forms the Spanish Creole Dominican Republic. Its capital is San Domingo, the first city founded by the Spaniards in the New World.

The British Islands comprise five Governments. 1. Jamaica. 2. The Leeward Islands. 3. The Windward Islands. 4. Trinidad'. 5. The Bahamas.

Jamaica, the largest of the British Islands, is about one-fourth the size of Ceylon. Spanish Town is the capital, but Kingston is much larger, and the principal sea-port.

Antigua[4] (an-tee'-ga), a very small island, is the seat of government of the Leeward group.

1 Lessened, eased. 2 Treacle, a sweet black substance, like honey, which is obtained from raw sugar. 3 The Harbour. 4 The name means ancient, old.

BARBA'DOES, the oldest British possession in the West Indies, is the seat of government of the Windward group.

TRINIDAD, next in size to Jamaica, lies opposite the mouth of the Orinoco. Port of Spain is the chief town.

The principal FRENCH ISLANDS are Martinique (mar-te-neck') and Guadaloupe (gaw-da-loop'). There are a few small islands belonging to the Dutch and the Danes.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICA is a vast peninsula, bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea; on the east by the Atlantic; and on the west by the Pacific.

The area is about 7 millions of square miles.

This Continent is remarkable for its long chain of mountains, and its immense rivers.

DIVISIONS.—The principal divisions are COLOMBIA, ECUADOR (ek-wa-dore'), VENEZUELA (ven-ez-wee'la), and GUIA'NA, in the north; BRAZIL', PERU', BOLIVIA, and PARAGUAY (parag-way'), in the centre; LA PLATA, URUGUAY, CHILI (chil'-le), and PATAGÒNIA, in the south.

ISLANDS.—Falkland Islands, east of Patagonia; Tierra del Fuego (fway'-go) (Land of Fire), in the south, separated from the main-land by the Strait of Magellan;[1] Chiloe (chel-o-a), Juan Fernandez, and the Galapa'gos, or Turtle Islands, in the west.

SURFACE.—The Andes, extending along the western coast from Cape Horn to Panama, have the loftiest peaks in America, and contain numerous volcanoes, Sora'ta, in Bolivia, about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles in height, is the highest known point of America, Aconcag'ua, in Chili, is also a very lofty peak. The centre of the continent consists chiefly of a vast plain. Ranges of mountains of moderate elevation divide the basins of the rivers, and extend along the northern and eastern coasts. The general slope is to the east.

RIVERS.—The three principal rivers of South America are the Orinoco, the Am'azon, or Maranon (mar-an-yon'), and the La Plata (River of Silver), which drains the

1 Ma-jel'-lan.

northern, middle, and southern portions of the great plain. The Amazon, about 4,000 miles in length, is the largest river in the world. The Magdale'na flows northward into the Caribbean Sea: the Francisco has an easterly course into the Atlantic.

LAKES.—Titica'ca is a large lake in the Andes, nearly 13,000 feet above the sea. Lake Maracai'bo (ma-ra-ki'-bo) in the north, is connected with the sea.

CLIMATE.—About two-thirds of South America lies within the Torrid Zone. The climate is generally warmer than that of North America, but not so hot as in the tropical countries of the Old World. Along a great part of the western coast it hardly ever rains, while the fall is very abundant on the north-eastern coast.

MINERALS.—Peru was celebrated for its rich silver mines; gold is obtained in Brazil; Chili produces large quantities of copper. The diamond is found in Brazil.

VEGETATION.—South America is distinguished for its dense forests, with giant creepers, and its rich grassy plains. Maize, cassava, plantains, sugar, coffee, cocoa, indigo, and cotton grow in abundance. Mahogany, log-wood, and Brazil-wood trees are found in the forests. Palms are numerous. The cow-tree and the ivory-palm are natives of this part of the globe.

ANIMALS.—The llama and alpaca are found on the Andes. The tapir, sloth, ant-eater, and armadillo are other animals, natives of this region. The puma and jaguar are the principal beasts of prey. Horses and cattle, brought from Europe, have multiplied exceedingly, and now run wild in various parts. The condor, a kind of vulture, found on the Andes, is the largest bird of prey; humming-birds, some scarcely larger than a bee, are numerous in Brazil and Guiana. Alligators and serpents are plentiful, and some of them are of great size. The insects are remarkable for their number, size, and brilliancy.

PEOPLE.—About one-third are European descendants; the remainder are Indians, negroes, and mixed races. The Whites speak chiefly Spanish and Portuguese; the Indians have different languages.

With the exception of Guiana, the states of South

America are republics, which have suffered greatly from internal dissensions. Education is generally in a backward state. The people are Roman Catholics, except many of the Indians who are still heathen.

## Colombia, United States of.

Colombia, formerly called New Granada, lies east of the Isthmus of Panama, part of which it includes.

Three ranges of the Andes traverse the west of the country; the eastern districts consist of *llanos*. Cinchona bark, tobacco, cotton, and hides are the chief *exports*.

Towns.—Bogotá', the capital, is a well-built city, on a plain nearly 9,000 feet above the sea. Cartage'na, near the mouth of the Magdalena, is the principal sea-port. Panama', on the Pacific, and Aspinwall, on the Caribbean Sea, connected by a railway, are two ports through which much of the trade with California passes. The Panama Ship Canal proved a costly failure.

## Ecuador.

Ecuador lies nearly under the equator, whence it derives its name. It is bounded on the north by Colombia, on the south by Peru, and on the west by the Pacific.

The east is level, belonging to the basin of the Amazon; the west is traversed by the Andes, and contains Cotopaxi, the most terrific volcano in the world.

Towns.—Quito (keeto), the capital, is situated nearly under the equator, in a beautiful valley 9,500 feet above the sea. Guayaquil (gwi-a-keel), in the south-west, is the principal sea-port. The chief export is cocoa.

## Venezuela.

Venezuela is situated to the east of Colombia, between the Caribbean Sea and Brazil. It consists in part of vast llanos, or plains, which support immense herds of cattle, horses, and mules. Coffee and cotton are the chief exports.

Carac'as, the capital, is situated near the coast. Maracaibo (ma-ra-ki'-bo) and Cumaná' are sea-ports.

## GUIANA.

GUIANA is bounded on the north by the Atlantic; on the south by Brazil; and the west by Venezuela.

It is divided into three parts: the east belongs to the French; the middle, sometimes called SURINAM', to the Dutch; and the west to the British.

The coasts are low and hot. The rainfall is greater than in any other part of the world, except Cherapunji. Sugar, rum, and Cayenne (ki-en') pepper, are some of the principal exports. Europeans and negroes inhabit the sea-board; the interior is occupied by Indian tribes.

TOWNS.—Georgetown, at the mouth of the Demera'ra River, is the capital of British Guiana.

Paramar'ibo, on the Surinam River, is the capital of Dutch Guiana.

Cayenne, on an island, the capital of French Guiana, is noted for its exports of chillies, or red pepper.

## BRAZIL.

BRAZIL is bounded on the north by Venezuela and Guiana; on the east by the Atlantic; on the south by Uruguay; and on the west by Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru. It is an immense country, occupying nearly half the continent.

SURFACE.—The north-west consists of the vast *selvas*, or forest plains, watered by the Amazon and its tributaries; the middle and east form a table-land about 2,000 feet above the sea, crossed from north to south by low mountain ranges. The south borders on the upper courses of the Paraguay and Parana.

CLIMATE.—The climate is warm, but the heat in general is not excessive.

PRODUCTIONS.—The diamond mines, on the upper part of the Francisco River, are among the most productive in the world. Gold is found in the same district in considerable quantities. Only a small part of the country is under cultivation. Coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, manioc, or cassava, rice, and wheat, with Brazil-wood and other

timber, are the principal vegetable productions. Immense herds of wild cattle roam over the grassy plains.

PEOPLE.—The population is about 14 millions. About one-sixth are Whites; the remainder are mixed races, negroes, and Indians. A law was passed in 1871 for the gradual emancipation of the negro slaves. The interior is peopled chiefly by wandering tribes of Indians. The religion is Roman Catholic.

COMMERCE.—Coffee, cotton, sugar, caoutchouc (koo-chook) or india-rubber, and hides are the chief *exports*; cotton goods and metals, the chief *imports*.

Brazil was colonised by the Portuguese. In 1822 it became an independent state, under an emperor of the royal family of Portugal. In 1889 the emperor was expelled and a Republic was proclaimed.

TOWNS.—Rio de Janeiro (ree-o day jan-ay'-ro), the capital, is the largest and most commercial city in South America. Its harbour is one of the finest in the world.

Bahia[1] (ba-hee'-a), on the Bay of All Saints, was the former capital, and is the second city of the empire. Pernambu'co and Maranham', or Maranhao (ma-ran-ya-oung'), are sea-ports in the north.

## PERU.

PERU is bounded on the north by Ecuador; on the east by Brazil; on the south by Bolivia; and on the west by the Pacific.

Peru is noted for the cincho'na tree, the bark of which yields quinine. Formerly it had rich silver mines. Of late years, the principal *exports* have been guano (gwä'-no), the dung of sea-fowl, used as manure, cubic nitre, a kind of salt, and alpaca wool.

Indians form the greater part of the population. The government is a republic. The country was the seat of the empire of the Incas,[2] at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards.

TOWNS.—Lima (lee'ma), the capital, seven miles from the sea, is the oldest Spanish town in South America.

1 The name means *the bay*. 2 The Peruvian kings were called Incas.

Calla'o (kal-ya'-o) is the port of Lima. Arequipa (a-ra-kee'-pa), inland in the south, is connected by a railway over the Andes, with Lake Titicaca, on which there are now steamers.

Cuzco, south-east of Lima, upwards of 11,000 feet above the sea, was the capital of the Incas, and contains the remains of a magnificent temple of the sun. Pasco, north-east of Lima, 13,720 feet above the sea, is the most elevated city in the world.

## Bolivia.

Bolivia lies between Peru and Brazil. The two chains of the Andes in the centre enclose a large table-land, 13,000 feet in height.

Bolivia is celebrated for the silver mine of Poto'si, once the richest in the world. The country was named in honour of its liberator,[1] General Bolivar. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. Copper, nitre, and silver are exported.

Towns.—Sucre (soo'-ker), is the capital; but La Paz, connected by railway with Lake Titicaca, is the largest city. Potosi, 13,000 feet above the sea, is now much decayed.

## States of La Plata.[2]

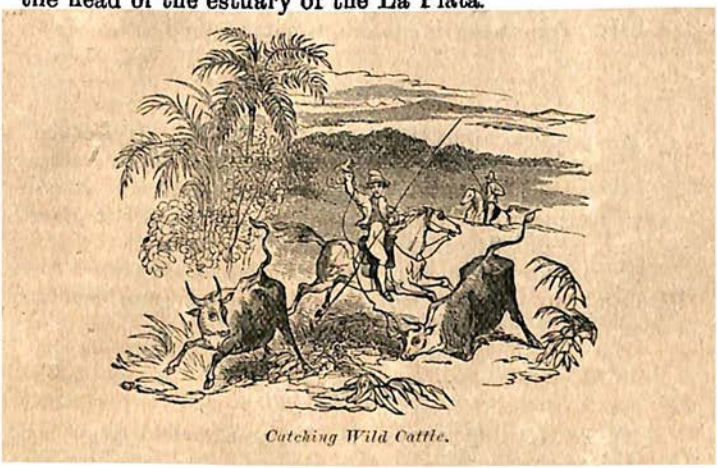
The basin of the La Plata is occupied by three republics, —Uruguay, between the Atlantic and the Uruguay; the Argentine Republic, by far the largest, from the Andes eastwards to the Paraguay and Uruguay Rivers; and Paraguay, between the Parana' and Paraguay Rivers.

Surface.—The whole country is generally level and well-watered. In the middle and south there are vast *pampas*, or grassy plains, abounding with wild horses and cattle. The inhabitants of the plains are chiefly Indians, or Gauchos (gow'-chos), of Spanish origin, who are expert in using the *lasso*, a leather thong with a noose at one end, by which they capture wild animals. Paraguay is noted for the *mate* (mä'-tay) plant, called Paraguay tea, which

1 Deliverer; *libero*, to free. 2 *Plata* Spanish, and *argentum*, Latin; both mean *silver*.

is largely consumed by the inhabitants. The *exports* are hides, tallow, and bones; the *imports* are cotton goods and metals.

TOWNS.—**Buenos Ayres** (bo'-nus ay'-riz), the capital of the Argentine Republic, is a large commercial city, near the head of the estuary of the La Plata.



*Catching Wild Cattle.*

**Monte Video** (mon-te vid'-e-o), the capital of Uruguay, is situated on the La Plata, and has considerable commerce. **Asuncion**, the capital of Paraguay, is situated near the junction of the Pilcomay'o and Paraguay.

## CHILI.[1]

CHILI or CHILE, occupies a narrow strip of territory between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, and on the south by Patagonia.

Chili contains the volcanic peak of **Aconcagua**. Rain seldom falls in the north. Copper and silver are produced in considerable quantities. Chili is considered the native country of the potato. Maize, wheat, vines, and olives, are largely cultivated. Towards the south there are forests of magnificent pine-trees. The principal *exports*

1 Land of Snow.

are copper, soda, and silver; the *imports*, cotton goods and metals.

Santia'go,[1] the capital, is an inland city, in a fertile district. Valparaiso[2] (val-pa-ri'-so), the port of Santiago, is a large commercial city. Coquimbo (ko-keem'-bo), a sea-port in the north, has large exports of copper.

Chiloe (cheel-o-a) is a damp, wooded island in the south.

### Patagonia.

Patagonia occupies the south of America. It is a cold, stony, barren country, thinly inhabited by savage Indians, some of whom are tall. Westerly winds and almost constant rain prevail. The Indians live much on horseback, and subsist chiefly on the flesh of wild animals.

Tierra del Fuego is a group of islands, separated from Patagonia by the Strait of Magellan. It is occupied by a few squalid,[3] miserable Indians.

## OCEANIA.

The Pacific Ocean is the largest on the globe, and covers one-third of the earth's surface. It is studded with numerous islands, forming a great division called Oceania. The entire area exceeds 4 millions of square miles, or nearly thrice the size of India. The population is estimated at 40 millions.

Oceania is divided into Malaysia, in the north-west; Australasia, in the south; Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, in the east.

## MALAYSIA.

Malaysia, called also the East Indian Archipelago, comprises the Sunda Islands in the south-west; Borneo in the middle; the Philippine Islands in the north; with Celebes' and the Molucca Islands in the east.

This division is so called because the islands contain

1 St. James. 2 Valley of Paradise. 3 Dirty.

many Malays. The original inhabitants, however, were savage negro races, who have been driven into the interior by the Malays.

The Asiatic Islands are noted for their rich vegetation and spices.

The **Sunda Islands** include Suma'tra, Java, and numerous small adjacent islands.

SUMATRA lies on both sides of the equator, south-west of Malaya, from which it is separated by the Strait of Malacca. It is a large island, about six times the size of Ceylon.

A tribe in the interior, called *Battas*, are cannibals.[1] Persons are sometimes eaten alive. The flesh is consumed raw, with salt and spices. The northern parts of the island are held by native chiefs, of whom the Sultan of **Acheen** is one of the principal. The Dutch are endeavouring to extend their authority over the whole island. Their principal settlements are **Padang'** and **Bencoo'len**, on the west coast. Pepper is the chief *export*.

**Banca**, is an island off the south-east coast of Sumatra, belonging to the Dutch, noted for its very rich tin mines.

JAVA, about twice the size of Ceylon, is separated from Sumatra by the Strait of Sunda. It is traversed by a chain of mountains, containing about forty volcanoes. The soil is very fertile. Coffee, rice, sugar, pepper, and cinchona, are produced in large quantities.

Java is the most populous island of the Archipelago, and the chief seat of the Dutch power in the east. **Bata'via**, on the north-west coast, is a large commercial city, the residence of the Dutch Governor-General.

**Bali, Sumbaw'a, Sandalwood Island, Flores**, and **Timor**, are islands to the east of Java.

BORNEO, twelve times the size of Ceylon, is, next to Australia and Greenland, the largest island in the world. It lies under the equator, to the north-east of Java. The interior is little known, but is supposed to be mountainous. The climate is agreeable, the heat being tempered by sea-breezes; the soil is fertile, and the island is rich in gold and diamonds. The forests contain the orang-outang,

1 Persons who eat human flesh.

a large species of ape, which builds a shelter in the trees. The original inhabitants, called *Dyaks*, are found chiefly in the interior. Malays and Chinese are numerous on the coast.

There is a nominal sultan of Borneo; but a number of petty chiefs are the actual rulers. Sara'wak, in the north-west, is under an English Raja. Labuan is a small adjacent island, belonging to Britain. Pontiana, in the west, is a settlement of the Dutch. An English Company has formed a settlement in North Borneo.

The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS are a numerous and fertile group to the north-east of Borneo, nominally belonging to Spain. The largest are Luzon', in the north; Mindana'o, in the south; and Palawan, in the south-west. Rice, sugar, tobacco, and hemp, are the principal exports. Manilla, the Spanish capital, is situated in Luzon, and is noted for its cheroots.

CELEBES is a large island to the east of Borneo, consisting of four long peninsulas, separated by deep gulfs. It produces large quantities of rice, and edible[1] birds' nests are exported to China. The *Bugis*, the principal native tribe, are superior to all the other races found in Malaysia. The Dutch possess the settlement of Macas'sar, upon the south-west coast, and exercise some control over the island.

The MOLUCCA, or SPICE ISLANDS, to the east of Celebes, also belong to the Dutch. They include Gilo'lo in the north; Ceram, Amboyna, and Ternate, in the middle; and the Banda, or Nutmeg Islands, in the south. They are distinguished for their nutmegs, mace, and cloves. The Dutch, to whom they belong, guard them with great care, endeavouring to confine the cultivation of the spices to these islands.

## AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALASIA (Southern Asia) consists of various islands lying south-east of Malaysia. Of these the largest are Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

1 Able to be eaten; *edo* to eat.

## AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA, the largest island in the world, or the smallest continent, lies to the south-east of Asia, on both sides of the Tropic of Capricorn. It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean; on the west and north-west by the Indian Ocean; and on the south by the Southern Ocean. The area is about 3 million square miles, or only one-fourth less than that of Europe.

SURFACE.—The coast has few large indentations. The Gulf of Carpenta'ria is in the north; Shark Bay, in the west; and the Great Australian Bight, in the south. A great part of the island is yet unexplored. A chain of

*Kangaroo.*

mountains seems to extend along the coast, while the interior spreads out into low, flat plains. The Australian Alps, in the south-east, are the highest range yet discovered.

The Murray, the largest river, with the Darling, its principal tributary, drains the western slopes of the Australian Alps and Blue Mountains. Lake Torrens is a shallow salt lake in South Australia, shaped like a horse-shoe, which dries up during the hot season.

CLIMATE.—The northern and central parts are hot and

dry; the southern districts have a milder climate, but are sometimes visited by scorching winds from the interior.

MINERALS.—The gold-fields are among the richest in the world. There are likewise valuable silver and copper mines; coal is found in several parts.

VEGETATION.—A great part of the interior consists of sandy deserts, but there are extensive tracts of fine pasture and forest land. Wheat, oats, flax, cotton, tobacco, and the vine, are cultivated. Ferns and gum trees are abundant.

ANIMALS.—The native quadrupeds are almost all pouched, and generally confined to Australia. The largest is the kangaroo. The ornithorhynchus[1] has a bill like a duck, webbed feet with claws, a body covered with fur, and a broad, flat tail. Australian swans are black. Sheep, cattle, and horses, introduced by European settlers, are now numerous.

PEOPLE.—The original inhabitants consist of wandering savages. The first European settlers were convicts, transported from England to Botany Bay, on the east coast in 1788. Numbers have since been added; but latterly the population has greatly increased by emigrants from Britain, employed in sheep-farming, agriculture, and gold-digging.

Wool, gold, wheat, and copper, are the principal *exports*. Some horses are sent to India. Woollen and cotton goods, metals, sugar, and tea, are the chief *imports*. Australia is connected with India by telegraph.

Britain is the only nation that has planted any settlements in Australia, and the whole island is considered to be under the English crown. The colonies are New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. The entire population exceeds 3 millions.

NEW SOUTH WALES lies on the east side of Australia. The Blue Mountains traverse the colony from north to south, about 40 miles from the sea. Sheep-farming and gold-digging are the principal occupations of the people.

Sydney, on Port Jackson, is the seat of Government. Paramatta, on Port Jackson, is the oldest town in Australia. Silverton has rich silver mines.

1 Or-ni-tho-ring'-kus, bird-snout; *orni'thos*, bird, *rhynchos*, snout, beak.

VICTORIA, divided from New South Wales by the Murray River, includes the south-eastern extremity of the island. The climate is pleasant, and the soil fertile. Victoria is the principal gold-producing colony of Australia; and exports more wool than any other British possession.

Melbourne, on the Yarra Yarra near its mouth at Port Phillip, is the capital, and the largest town in Oceania. It was founded in 1837, and now contains 500,000 inhabitants. Geelong' is a flourishing town, south-west of Melbourne. Ballarat', in the west, is in one of the richest gold-fields.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA formerly included only a part of the south coast; it now comprises the entire centre of the island. It is noted for the rich copper mines of Burra Burra in the south. The capital is Adelaide, on the Gulf of St. Vincent. In the north, Palmerston, in Port Darwin.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, or the Swan River Settlement, occupies the west of Australia. It is the largest of the Australian colonies, but it has at present the smallest population. Much of it is a desert, with salt marshes and lakes. It is the nearest settlement to India, and the only part of the island to which convicts are now sent. Sheep-farming is the chief occupation. The capital is Perth, on the Swan River, on the south-west coast. *Albany*, or *King George's Sound*, in the south, is a coasting station for mail steamers.

QUEENSLAND occupying the north east of the island, is the newest settlement. The chief town is Bris'bane, in the south-east, on the Brisbane River.

TASMANIA, or Van Diemen's Land, is an island about the size of Ceylon, to the south of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait. It is a hilly country, with a temperate climate. It was long a penal settlement, but it now contains numerous colonists from Britain. Hob'art Town, on the south-east coast, is the capital. Launceston (lans'-tun) is situated on the north side of the island.

All the Colonies possess independent legislatures, elected by the people.

1 Used for punishment.

NEW ZEALAND, south-east of Australia, consists of two islands, each about twice the size of Ceylon, separated by Cook Strait, with a small island in the south. Mountains traverse the islands, having peaks covered with perpetual snow. There are several volcanoes and numerous hot springs; earthquakes sometimes occur. The climate is pleasant, and the soil is very fertile. The Middle Island contains rich gold-fields. Ferns are numerous, some with roots used as food, and the islands are noted for a valuable kind of flax. The natives, called Maories (mouries), are of the Malay race, but tall, active, and intelligent. They formerly tattooed[1] their bodies, and were addicted to bloodshed and cannibalism; but through the labours of Missionaries, civilization has spread among them, cannibalism has ceased, and great numbers have embraced Christianity.

European settlers now form the great bulk of the population. Wool and gold are the chief *exports*.

TOWNS.—Wellington, on Cook Strait, is the seat of Government. Auck'land, also on North Island, was the former capital. Dune'din, on the east coast of Middle Island, is in the Province of Ota'go, containing the gold-fields.

## MELANESIA.[2]

MELANESIA includes the islands to the north-east of Australia. It is so called from the dark-coloured races by which it is inhabited.

NEW GUINEA, or PAPUA, the fourth island of the world in size, is situated to the north of Australia, from which it is separated by Torres Strait. It lies immediately south of the equator, and is more than twice the size of the Madras Presidency. The interior is mountainous. The island is noted for the beautiful bird of paradise. The western inhabitants are Papuans, or Oceanic negroes, in a savage state; the eastern belong to the Malay family.

The Dutch claim the west of the Island; England has annexed the south-east coast, and Germany the north-east.

There are numerous clusters of islands to the east and

1 Marked by pricking in colours. 2 *Melas*, black, *nēsos*, island.

south-east of New Guinea, as New Ireland, New Britain, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and the Fiji (fee-jee) Islands. Many of the inhabitants are cannibals. Christianity has been introduced into some of the groups.

## MICRONESIA.[1]

MICRONESIA, the *Region of Little Islands*, embraces a large number of small islands to the north-east of Melanasia. The *Ladrone*, or *Marianne Islands*, and the *Carolines* are two of the principal groups.

## POLYNESIA.

POLYNESIA (Many Islands) comprises the numerous groups of islands, which lie in the Pacific, between Malaysia and Australasia on the west, and America on the east. The larger islands contain lofty mountains, some of which are volcanoes; while other islands, reared by the coral insect, are low, and almost level with the surface of the ocean.

CLIMATE.—The climate is very pleasant, the heat being moderated by the sea. The soil is in general fertile, and covered with rich verdure. The bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, yam, sweet-potato, taro root, and plantain, are the principal vegetable productions. Hogs, dogs, and rats, are the only native quadrupeds.

*Polynesian Drum.*

PEOPLE.—The inhabitants belong to the Malay race, but are tall and well-formed. They are in general indolent;

1 *Mikros* small, *nēsos* island

in war they are courageous, fierce, and cruel. Their contests have been carried on with such barbarity[1] that some islands have been almost depopulated.[2] Infanticide exists to a great extent; human sacrifices are offered to their hideous[3] idols; and cannibalism prevails in several groups. Christianity has, however, been introduced into some of the islands, and made great progress.

The SANDWICH ISLANDS, near the Tropic of Cancer, about 3,000 miles west of Mexico, are the most important of the Polynesian Islands. Hawaii (ha-wi'-ee), or Owhy'hee, the largest island, about one-fifth of the size of Ceylon, is remarkable for its lofty peaks. About 60 years ago the inhabitants were savages, without any written language. Now they are civilised; schools and churches are found everywhere; the Bible has been printed; and all have embraced Christianity. The capital is Honolu'lu, much frequented by shipping. The Government at present is unsettled.

The TON'GA or FRIENDLY ISLANDS lie nearly 2,000 miles east of Australia. The SAMO'AS, or NAVIGATOR'S[4] ISLANDS, lie to the north-east of the Tonga Islands.

The SOCIETY ISLANDS lie nearly midway between Australia and South America. They are lofty and beautiful, and next to the Sandwich Islands in importance. Tahiti (ta-hee'-te) is the largest, and remarkable as the first place in Polynesia to which Missionaries were sent. All the inhabitants have embraced Christianity. The native government, a few years ago, was forcibly placed under France. The islands have now been annexed.

The MARQUESAS (mar-kay'-sas), a group to the north-east of the Society Islands, are now subject to France.

## ANTARCTICA.

Several extensive tracts of land have been discovered in the Antarctic Ocean towards the South Pole, which are supposed to form portions of a great southern continent. SOUTH VICTORIA was discovered by Sir James Ross in 1841. It lies to the south of New Zealand, and

1 Cruelty. 2 Deprived of people; *de*, without, *populus*, people. 3 Ugly. 4 *Navi gator*, sailor.

extends nearer towards the South Pole than any other land yet known. Its coast rises in lofty mountains, covered with glaciers and perpetual snow. Mount Er'ebus, a volcano, is 12,400 feet high. The flames sometimes rise 2,000 feet above the crater,[1] lighting up the darkness which reigns over this desolate region in the long nights of winter.

The lands of Antarctica are destitute of human beings, but the shores are frequented by the al'batross, and great numbers of penguins[2]; seals, walruses,[3] and whales, abound in the neighbouring seas.

The various countries of the earth have been described. Many of them present scenes of surpassing beauty, and are rich in everything that can minister to the wants of man. But it is sad to think that sin and sorrow everywhere prevail. Most of the earth's inhabitants have risen in rebellion against the one true God, the Creator of all things; and instead of obeying the command to love as brethren, they have too often oppressed and enslaved each other. It is the duty of everyone to do all in his power to benefit those around him. Let us first seek forgiveness from our heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ, for all our past sins, and ask the help of God's Holy Spirit that hereafter we may always do what is right. The best way of doing good is by example. Let the reader be kind to the poor and despised; let him be upright, truthful, modest, and respectful; let him never do what his conscience condemns, to please even his dearest friends; let him seek to instruct the ignorant and to help forward every undertaking for the benefit of his country, with earnest daily prayer to God for His blessing.

1 The bowl-shaped hollow on the top of a volcano; *crater*, a bowl. 2 A kind of bird. 3 Large animals, sometimes called the *sea-horse*.

# APPENDIX.

## I. MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

**Continents.**—Asia is the largest Continent; Europe is the smallest. Asia is the most populous Continent; South America has fewest inhabitants; Europe is the most densely peopled. In proportion to its size, Europe has most coast line; Africa has the least. Europe is the most civilized Continent; Africa is the least civilized.

**Oceans.**—The Pacific is the largest Ocean; the Arctic is the smallest. The Atlantic is the most irregularly shaped, the deepest, and the most frequented by shipping.

**Peninsulas.**—Arabia is the largest Peninsula; Malaya is the longest; Italy is the richest. Peninsulas point to the south, except Jutland and Yucatan.

**Islands.**—The largest Island is Australia, sometimes called a Continent: Greenland, Borneo, New Guinea, Madagascar, Sumatra, Nippon, Great Britain, Celebes, and Java, are next in size.

**Mountains.**—The Himalayas are the highest mountain-chain; the Andes are the longest. Mount Everest is the loftiest peak. Cotopaxi is the most terrific volcano.

**Rivers.**—The Amazon is the largest river; the Missouri-Mississippi is the longest. The largest waterfall is Niagara.

**Lakes.**—The Caspian is the largest salt-water lake; Superior is the largest fresh-water lake; the Dead Sea is the lowest lake.

**Countries.**—Tibet is the highest country; Holland is the lowest. The British Empire is the largest; the Chinese Empire is the most populous. The six principal European powers are Great Britain, the German Empire, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

**Cities.**—London is the largest city in the world, Paris is the second. New York is the largest city in America; Cairo is the largest in Africa. The population of many of the cities in Asia is uncertain. Melbourne is the largest city in Oceania.

## II. PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH.

The principal products of each country have already been described. The following lists mention in which countries some of the most important articles are chiefly found.

### Minerals.

**Iron.**—This metal is found in nearly all countries. The largest quantity is produced in Britain. Swedish iron is noted for its excellence.

**Lead.**—Spain, Britain, the United States.

**Tin.**—England, Spain, Banca, Malaya, Australia.

Copper.—Spain, Chili, Russia, Australia, South Africa, Britain.
Silver.—Mexico and the countries on the Andes, Nevada, &c.
Gold.—Australia, California, Russia, New Zealand, Brazil, &c.
Mercury, or Quicksilver.—Spain, Austria, Germany, Italy.
Coal.—The United States, Britain, China, Belgium, and many other countries.
Kerosine Oil.—United States, Baku, Burma.
Sluphur.—Italy.

VEGETABLES.

Rice.—China, South-Eastern Asia, India, the Southern United States, and other hot, moist countries.
Millet.—Cultivated in many hot, dry countries.
Maize.—The United States, Mexico, Central America, &c.
Wheat.—Cultivated in many countries, as Russia, the United States, Britain, India, &c.
Oats, Barley, Rye.—Cultivated chiefly in countries too cold for wheat.
Yams.—West Africa, West India Islands, &c.
Potatoes.—European countries, the United States, &c.
Sugar (Cane).—China, the United States, Brazil, India, West India Islands, Mauritius, &c.
Sugar (Beet-root).—France, Belgium, Germany.
Tea.—China, Japan, India, India, Ceylon.
Coffee.—Brazil, Java, Ceylon, India, Arabia, &c.
Spices.—Malaysia, Ceylon, the West Indies, &c.
Tobacco.—The warmer parts of America, Turkey, India, the Philippines, &c.
Opium.—India, Turkey, Persia, China.
The Vine.—Spain, Portugal, France, South Germany, Italy, the United States, &c.
Palms.—In tropical countries, where water is available.
Cotton.—The United States, China, India, Brazil, Egypt, &c.
Jute.—India.
Hemp *and* Flax.—Russia, Prussia, Belgium, Holland, &c.
Oil Seeds.—India, Russia, Germany.
Indigo.—India and Central America.
Timber.—Canada, United States, Russia, Norway and Sweden, Burma, &c.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Wool.—Australia, Germany, Spain, South Africa, &c.
Silk.—China, Italy, France, India, Turkey, &c.
Hides.—India, United States, Russia, South America, &c.
Tallow.—United States, Australia, South America, Russia, &c.
Pearls.—Ceylon, Persian Gulf, South America.
Ostrich Feathers.—Africa and Arabia.
Ivory.—Africa.

## PRINCIPAL STATES of the EARTH, ranked according to POPULATION.

| | STATE. | Population. | Area. Square Miles. | Population to Square Mile. | CAPITAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Name. | Where situated. | Population. |
| 1 | Chinese Empire ... | 380,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 95 | Peking .... ... | Peiho, near ... | 500,000? |
| 2 | British Empire ... | 345,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 38 | London ... ... | Thames ... | 4,200,000 |
| 3 | Russian Empire ... | 120,000,000 | 8,500,000 | 14 | St. Petersburg., | Neva ... ... | 1,000,000 |
| 4 | France and Dependencies ... ... | 68,000,000 | 3,200,000 | 25 | Paris ... ... | Seine ... ... | 2,448,000 |
| 5 | United States ... ... | 63,000,000 | 3,500,000 | 18 | New York, Largest T. | Hudson... ... | 1,515,000 |
| 6 | German Empire (Eur.) | 47,000,000 | 208,000 | 221 | Berlin ... ... | Spree ... ... | 1,580,000 |
| 7 | Austria-Hungary ... | 41,000,000 | 240,000 | 171 | Vienna ... ... | Danube... ... | 1,364,000 |
| 8 | Japan ... ... ... | 40,000,000 | 150,000 | 266 | Tokio ... ... | Is. Nippon ... | 1,390,000 |
| 9 | Turkish Empire ... | 37,000,000? | 1,600,000 | 23 | Constantinople. | Bosporus ... | 873,000? |
| 10 | Holland and Colonies | 30,000,000 | 766,000 | 39 | Amsterdam ... | Amstel ... ... | 417,000 |
| 11 | Italy ... ... ... ... | 30,000,000 | 114,000 | 264 | Rome ... ... | Tiber ... ... | 273,000 |
| 12 | Spain and Colonies .. | 27,000,000 | 600,000 | 45 | Madrid ... ... | Manzanares ... | 472,000 |
| 13 | Brazil ... ... ... | 14,000,000 | 3,200,000 | 4 | Rio de Janeiro. | Rio de Janeiro | 500,000 |
| 14 | Mexico ... ... ... | 11,000,000 | 750,000 | 15 | Mexico ... ... | Plain ... ... | 233,000 |
| 15 | Portugal and Colonies | 6,000,000? | 800,000 | 7 | Lisbon ... ... | Tagus ... ... | 246,000 |
| 16 | Persia ... ... ... | 9,000,000? | 640,000 | 14 | Teheran ... ... | Plain ... ... | 210,000 |
| 17 | Sweden and Norway. | 7,000,000 | 290,000 | 24 | Stockholm ... | Lake Maelar... | 247,000 |
| 18 | Siam ... ... ... ... | 6,000,000? | 250,000? | 24 | Bangkok ... | Menam ... ... | 255,000 |
| 19 | Belgium ... ... ... | 6,000,000 | 11,400 | 540 | Brussels ... ... | Senne ... ... | 482,000 |
| 20 | Roumania ... ... | 5,500,000 | 48,000 | 115 | Bucharest ... | Dimbovitza ... | 222,000 |

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